FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

...00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 ...paid during the year of subscription; or ...00 after the year has expired.

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HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.

Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.

Wm. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 3-8tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, the latter of which we invite particular attention to, I will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will let out to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 14th of October next, at the Court House in Lumberton, a contract to repair the ROBESON COUNTY JAIL. The materials required for the repairs are wood and iron.

Terms, specifications and particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned

JAMES BLOUNT,
WM. H. WILLIS,
R. E. TROY,
Committee.

Lumberton, Sept. 4, 1854. 30*tf

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND, containing 1350 acres. This Land is situated in Marion District, S. C., and is intersected by the roads leading from Harlleesville, S. C., to Cashua Ferry on Great Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to Bennettsville, and about nine miles from the former place. This Land is heavily timbered, and well adapted for Farming, Turpentine, &c. A portion of the Land is in a good state of cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings.

A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves.

☞ A bargain can be had in the purchase of this Land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.

J. L. McRAE.

Selkirk, S. C., July 15, 1854. 16*4m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

Mrs. M. E. HORNE

WILL resume the duties of her School on Monday the 9th day of October next, in the West wing of the Masonic Lodge.

TERMS.

English branches $4, $6, $8 per quarter.
Extra—French $5.
Drawing and Painting $5.
Contingencies 25 cts.

Sept. 22, 1854. 34-3t*

TO SPORTSMEN.

The Guns that are Guns have arrived.

THE subscribers have just received a large and splendid lot of Double Barrel GUNS made in Europe expressly to order, with the name and address of J. M. Beasley, engraved on each gun. The barrels measuring in length 44 inches, *long and slim and large and long*—size of caliber 2 to 3 inch. All who wish the right sort of a gun and sporting fixtures, can now procure them at BEASLEY & HOUSTON'S.

Sept. 23, 1854. 34*3t

HIDES WANTED.

I WILL give the highest prices for Dry or Green Hides in exchange for Leather or goods at my Store at Chalk Level, Cumberland County, N. C.

A. H. DEWAR.

Sept. 23, 1854. 34-6t

New Goods!

AND NEW RULES, AT WHITE OAK, N. C.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, and by the first of October next will have in Store, the LARGEST STOCK that has ever been offered in this place. He will keep on hand a good assortment of

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Groceries of all kinds, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Glass-ware, Iron, Salt, Nails, Tin Ware, &c.,

All of which will be sold for the Cash, and that alone.

After the first of October next I shall sell entirely for CASH: and I hope that none of my customers will have any hard thoughts or think hard of me for making these rules, as I am compelled to do so.

Notwithstanding my business will be Cash after the 1st of October, I will take in exchange for Goods ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, such as Timber, Turpentine, Tar, Shingles, Beeswax, Tallow, Cotton Rags, Socks, and all kinds of Country Produce whatever, for which I will pay the highest cash price; and after the 1st of October, I shall sell Goods TEN PER CENT. LOWER than I now do, for Cash.

☞ Those having accounts with me are requested to make settlement, either by Note or the Cash, as I am compelled to have annual settlements.

WM. S. MELVIN.

September 11, 1854. 80*6tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854.

PLANK ROADS.—In a conversation with one of the Forwarding Agents in this place we gleaned some facts which interested us, and may interest our readers.

Before the construction of the Western Plank Road, a load for a 4 horse wagon in any direction from this place was from 2500 to 3500 lbs., depending upon the condition and capacity of the team; and the price of hauling was about ¾ of a cent per 100 lbs. per mile. *Now*, this gentleman loads a 4 horse wagon with from 5000 to 7400 lbs., and a 2 horse wagon with from 3000 to 3500 lbs. The price of hauling is now about ⅜ of a cent per 100 lbs. per mile—only about half the old prices, notwithstanding every thing has risen; horses, forage, and labor. It formerly cost 75 cents to $1 to haul 100 lbs. from this place to Salem, 120 miles. *Now*, the regular price is 50 cents, payable in goods.

To Salem, 120 miles, the price is 50 cents. To Salisbury, 115 miles, the price is 75 cents. And this, too, nothwithstanding the plank road is travelled 75 miles out of the 115. No wonder that the people of Salisbury are moving to raise the means to build a road from the 70 mile post to that town. The wonder is that they did not do it long ago.

To Salem, 120 miles, hauling is 50 cents. To Raleigh, 55 miles, it is the same, 50 cents.

Our informant states that he sometime ago loaded a wagon, drawn by 6 mules, with 9400 lbs. The load, after leaving the plank road, had to be carried 5 miles; and to do this 5 miles it took 16 mules 3 days!

One more fact, creditable to the honesty and punctuality of the merchants of the interior of North Carolina. Our informant having accounts for freights and commissions against some 700 houses, lately returned from a collecting tour in the up country, having collected $11,000, and getting pay from every debtor whom he found at home when he called! Who can beat that? Or what other State can boast of such a people?

What a capital collector of newspaper accounts our friend would make! He would never be driven to the strait in which a collector for a South Carolina editor once found himself. After travelling for some weeks in the upper counties of that State, he found that he had not only exhausted the little that he had collected, but all the money that he had started with, and was obliged to draw on the editor for funds to pay his expenses home.

BANKING CAPITAL.—Among the numerous applications for new Banks, and increase of capital, of which notice has been given, there is one which the Legislature will probably have no hesitation in granting. We allude to the notice given in this paper by the Bank of Fayetteville, of an application for an amendment of its charter, about which we are informed as follows: The charter authorises a capital of $800,000, but requires the establishment of one or more Branches in case that amount of capital shall be subscribed. The Stockholders prefer to manage their affairs at their single Banking house in this place, without branches, and therefore intend to apply for a reduction of their authorized capital to $500,000, and a withdrawal of the right, or duty, to establish Branches. We take it for granted that such a relinquishment of a portion of its power will be readily assented to by the Legislature.

We take the occasion to say, that the Bank has been managed with great skill and success, by the untiring officers who have been at its head since it commenced business. It has had abundant field for the employment of its present capital of $380,000; and the additional $120,000 for which its books will be opened on the passage of such an amended charter, will be of great service in this part of the State, where the opening of new sources of trade, by means of our Plank Roads, Naval Store business, &c., has made a demand for capital altogether beyond the ability of our present Banks to supply. The Bank has done a large and profitable business, and has the confidence and good will of the community, even among those who, like ourselves, have no stock in it, and have no occasion for dealings with it.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. C. Chalmers & Co. in Moore Co., was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, together with a very large amount of Lumber. There is no doubt, we learn, that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

At Richmond Superior Court, last week—Judge Manly presiding, Leonard Wright, a young man about 20 years of age, was tried for the murder of Newton Pankey. He was acquitted.

CHATHAM COURT.—The Spirit of the Age learns, that at Chatham Court last week, Joseph Brockwell was convicted of the murder of Jas. Davis, at Chapel Hill, in March last,—Willis Hester of negro stealing—and a negro man of setting fire to a cotton gin or barn in which a man was burned to death. All capital offences.

THE NEW YORK WHIGS.—The action of the late New York Whig Convention, so far as we have seen, meets with universal rebuke from the Whig Press south of Washington, and with dissent from a few of those at the North. Some of them, regarding the Whig nominees and resolutions as on a par with those of the Softs, Administration Locofocos, advise a union of the Fillmore Whigs and the Bronson Democrats, in favor of Bronson for Governor.

A STRIKING THOUGHT.—In an article in the North British Review is the following paragraph:

"We recently ventured, at the close of some long conversations with a retired philosopher and statesman, who, for many years was the first minister of a great Kingdom, to ask him the following question:—'You have lived through some of the most interesting and troublous times of modern history; you have studied men contemplatively, as well as acted with them and governed them; you have long had the fate of your own country, and a portion of that of Europe, in your hands. What feeling is strongest in your mind, as you look back and look forward—hope or despondency, for your country and for the world—contempt and disgust, or affection and esteem for your fellow men?' His reply was, as nearly as we can recall it, this:—'I do not feel that my experience of men has either disposed me to think worse of them, or indisposed me to serve them; nor, in spite of failures which I lament, of errors which I now see and acknowledge, and of the present gloomy aspect of affairs, do I despair of the future. On the contrary, I hope; I see glimpses of daylight; I see elements of rescue; I see even now faint dawnings of a better day. The truth I take to be this:—The march of Providence is so slow, and our desires are so impatient—the work of progress is so immense, and our means of aiding it so feeble—the life of humanity is so long, and the life of individual men so brief, that what we see is often *only the ebb of the advancing wave*, and thus discouragement is our inevitable lot. It is only history that teaches us to hope."

There is consolation in the above, in such a time of impending danger to our Union as the present. Unfortunately, however, abolitionists think that the march of Providence is too slow, and that they must give it a spur; and Locofocos think that the Providential speed of the work of progress is but old fogyism, and requires an infusion of "Young America" to help it along.

Blackwood's Magazine says that the love of territorial aggrandizement is inherent in the people of the United States, and inseparable from the very character of their institutions. The first proposition cannot be denied, though the truth of the second is not so apparent. The people of the United States inherited their love of territorial aggrandizement (which we call in this country land grabbing, or land stealing,) from their English ancestors. They came by that love in the natural way. It *is* "inherent." But no nation under the sun has manifested a stronger love of territorial aggrandizement than Great Britain; yet her institutions are essentially unlike ours.

In the same article in Blackwood, the admission is made that "America is still our pioneer in steam enterprise."

FILLING UP THE WEST.—Emigrant trains leave Albany daily for the West. On Thursday last the train consisted of 31 passenger and baggage cars, drawn by five locomotives. These 31 cars doubtless conveyed near 1500 persons.

Notwithstanding the immense emigration from the Atlantic cities to the new States, one is struck with the abundance of foreigners still in the cities. Ask a question of any one in the streets, or of a waiter in a hotel, and it is an even chance that the answer will be given in the "rich brogue" of the Irishman, or the broken English of the German or Frenchman. In the stores, one seldom meets with a foreigner.

FRENCH DISHES.—The New York Courier & Enquirer ridicules the fashion prevailing at the fashionable hotels, of printing in French, on their Bills of Fare, the names of about one-half of the dishes served up. It is indeed a piece of folly that would be contemptible if it were not provoking. Not one in twenty of the guests at such a table knows anything of French, and therefore does not call for any one of these dishes, lest, when he supposes he is ordering a chicken he should get a frog. The Courier says,—

"The object may be to impair the appetite of guests by disgusting them with the arrangements, or possibly it may be one way of doing a large business with a small capital, as very few are willing to venture upon the hazardous experiment of demanding from the waiter the unpronounceable and indigestible preparations, served up in confectioner's French. Like most other fashions, it has its origin in New York, and even here is attended with its inconveniences. The other day, at a public dinner in a first-class hotel, the bill of fare attempted to say in French, that among the "ornaments" was a sugar English Pavilion. Every miss knows that *sucre* is French for sugar, but the bill said it was a *s-a-cre* English Pavilion; or, in the vernacular, a ——— English Pavilion."

We witnessed something of a scene at a New York Hotel a few days ago. One or two of five gentlemen who sat together, and drank wine enough to serve for twenty moderate men, got into an altercation with the Irishman who waited on them. The trouble waxed so warm, that first the head waiters and then one of the keepers had to be called into the council. They were enabled in their very bland way to cool down the angry guests. On the next day it happened to fall to our lot to be waited on by the same Irishman, whose skill and obliging manner tempted us to ask him what had been the matter between himself and the gentlemen on the previous day? He replied that they were calling for numerous French dishes, which they did not know when he brought them, and cursed him for a fool, when it was themselves were the fools.

We go with the Courier for a reform of the ridiculous and odious fashion.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION.—In the fourth Congressional District of Maine, Benson, fusionist, has a majority of 8,100 over Rogers, Loco. The district was represented by a Locofoco in the last Congress, but all parties are united against the Nebraska Bill.

The collections in New York for the relief of Savannah amount to upwards of $12,000.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, Sept. 26.

Loss of the Steamer City of Philadelphia.—The steamer city of Philadelphia has stranded on Cape Race, together with 70 other vessels. It is thought she will be a total loss. She had over 500 passengers, who are all safe and have arrived here.

"Another Chord Broken."—Under this head, the New York Herald announces that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has cut loose from and repudiated the South on account of the institution of slavery. The New York Evening Post rejoices at the resolutions adopted by this abolitionized Board, and exultingly declares that the Southern States will be no loss to the cause, for that only a small proportion of the contributions to the Society were from the South. The Post does not seem to comprehend that there is another view of this question, save that of the dollars and cents—that one more of the few remaining chords of the confederacy is by this act broken in twain. It may be very true that the South has not contributed much to this Board. The wonder is, that leeched, cupped and bled in every vein, to fertilize the barren North, she has a dollar to spare for missions to the heathen.

The particular point in controversy was the Choctaw law, forbidding the teaching of slaves to read. The tender conscience of the Board could not permit the horrid stain of submission to such a law! In vain the men of sense in that body opposed the agitation. In vain such men as Chancellor Walworth, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Dr. Tyler, Dr. Adams, and Dr. Riddle, urged the striking out of the anti-slavery resolutions.

The resolutions were passed by a very large majority, and another proof given that the conservatism, the good sense, and the piety of the nation are becoming too weak for a successful struggle with anti-slavery passion, prejudice and fanaticism.

Every step like this hurries on the crisis which is to decide the question of the future union of the country. The men of this generation must look that question in the face. If the north is willing to cut loose from the confederacy, it has that result within its power.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

The Population of Kansas.—The St. Joseph Gazette, a paper published on the Western line of Missouri, says:

"Emigrants are pouring into Kansas. Many of them, we learn, are from free States. Missourians are wide awake; scores of them have gone and are still going into the Territory. Hundreds, we learn, are going in from Arkansas and Tennessee. Most of those who are settling in Kansas from the western free States, such as Indiana and Illinois, are in favor of making Kansas a slave State. Kentucky, too, is turning out her due proportion of emigrants for Kansas, all of whom are in favor of making it a slave State. *We think there is but little doubt that Kansas will be a slave State*, while we believe Nebraska will be free."

Remarkable Anecdote.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, at Charlestown, Virginia, communicates to that paper the following series of incidents, which, if true, are certainly very singular:

"Washington was accustomed to wear his watch with two seals, one gold and the other silver. Upon one of them the letters G. W. were engraved, or rather cut. The seals he wore as early as 1754, and they were about his person on the terrible day of Braddock's defeat. On that day he lost the silver seal. The gold one remained with the general until the day of his death, and was then given by him to his nephew, a gentleman of Virginia, who carefully preserved it until about seventeen years ago, when riding over his farm, he dropped it. The other day the gold seal, lost seventeen years ago, was "ploughed up," recognized from the letters 'G. W.' on it, and restored to the son of the gentleman to whom Washington had presented it. At almost the same time the silver seal lost in 1754 just one hundred years ago, was ploughed up on the site in which Braddock was defeated and in like manner recognized from the letters 'G. W.' So that in a very short time the companions will be again united. I have this whole statement from the most reliable source possible, namely, from the gentleman himself, who has thus restored to him these precious mementoes of his great ancestor."

When a bank suspends in Australia, they take the president to a neighboring tree and serve him in the same manner. A simple remedy, but very efficacious.

Plain Speaking by Servants.—The following is represented to be a "scene" at the front door:

Visitor.—"Is your mistress in?"

Maid.—"Yes, but she's busy at her toilet."

Visitor—"Then I'll wait."

Maid—"You'll have to wait a while, I guess, *for she's got to dry yet!*"

(The Mistress was rougeing.)

Visitor.—"Is Mrs. Brown in; Margery?"

Maid.—"Yes, Sir; but ye can't see her, Sir, she's up stairs *claning herself.*"

If you see a squall arising in the latitude of your wife, what course should be pursued to avoid its consequences? Double her cape with your left arm, and let your lips drop anchor on the cruising ground of "smacks."

The following advertisement appears in the Albany *Express*:—"Wanted— An able-bodied person to hold my wife's tongue! she and I being unable to keep it still."

How Rectified Whiskey is Made.—At St. Louis, raw whiskey is now commanding an unusual high price, 34 a 35 cents per gallon; and since rectifiers have to pay 35 cents for raw, it is wonderful how they can afford rectified at 34 cents. Nothing is easier of explanation. Rectified whiskey is whiskey liberally mixed with water—three to five, and some times as many as eight gallons of water to the barrel, at the manufacturer's discretion. This affords a handsome profit, at the present current rates for raw, a mixture of three gallons "Missisisipi" netting $1.05; five gallons $1.75, and when it comes to eight gallons, there is $2.80 per barrel, clean, clear profit. Besides, rectifying may be considered a humane "institution," the charcoal taking out a very considerable portion of the alcoholic fire, and reducing the baneful effects of a too free use of "red eye." It also saves trouble to the toper, as his dram needs no mixing with unwholesome water afterwards.

An exchange paper has this advertisement: "Two sisters want washing." We hope they may get it.

NEW YORK—WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Whigs of New York held their State Convention on Wednesday last, and nominated their ticket for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c., and adopted a platform, as a matter of course. We frankly confess we have nothing to say in behalf of the Convention, the ticket, or the platform. The candidate for Governor, the Herald informs us, belongs to the Seward school, and so does Raymond,—the editor of the New York Times. Such being the complexion of the N. Y. State Whig ticket, we are justified in denouncing it as a Seward Abolition ticket, and as such deserving the support of no man sincerely attached to the Constitution and earnestly desiring the preservation of the Union as it is.

But if we object to the ticket, we have much more reason to condemn the platform. But one idea and one sentiment pervades it—and that idea is Abolition, and that sentiment deadly hostility to the institutions of the South. The first resolution, to be sure, prates grandiloquently of their cordial and immovable attachment to the Federal Union and to the Constitution, but the subsequent ones only show that such a profession is a fraud and a cheat, with which Southern Whigs we believe are a little too wise to be gulled. Upon nearly every point connected with the subject of slavery, these New York Whigs, according to their own published declarations, are rotten to the core, and not to be trusted. And so far as this question is concerned, they have cut off all possibility of Southern Whigs co-operating or sympathising with them. We regret that it is so, but they themselves have done the work, and the blame and consequences of it can never be justly laid at our door. We have admonished, remonstrated, and protested, but all to no purpose. We have begged them not to commit themselves to the foul heresy of freesoilism, and thus force upon us the necessity of severing our connexion with them,—not to make war upon the institutions of the South, and the rights and equality of the States, and thus put in imminent jeopardy the existence of the Union itself. We have earnestly and solemnly appealed to them to abstain from all such grave injustice and folly,—to be patriots, not factionists—national men, not sectionalists—true Union men, and not its deadliest foes. But we have appealed well-nigh in vain. They have gone off after strange gods; and it is needless for us to say that we can worship at no such altar.

What we object to most in this platform is not the opposition it avows to the principles of the Nebraska bill, although that would be enough to elicit our warmest reprobation. But it is the determined hostility it expresses to the extension of slavery and the admission of new Slave States into the Union,—the spirit, in short, of undying hatred to slavery itself, as it exists in the Southern States of this Union. That is the prominent feeling that pervades almost every resolution in the series. And to that idea and that feeling it is the duty of Southern Whigs, independent of party and all others considerations, to oppose a stern and manly resistance. We, for one, shall never be found willing to sacrifice further one jot or tittle of the rights of the South for the sake of keeping on terms with any party; and we are not apprised that we stand alone in this determination. It is the sentiment, if we mistake not, of the entire Southern Whig party; and we avow it boldly, that the Whigs of New York and the other Northern States may not be deceived as to our true position. Union or disunion, that is the ground upon which we stand—not, indeed, that we love the Union less, but that we love the South more.—*Richmond Whig.*

Progress of Abolition.—The resolutions of the New York Whigs confirm our worst fears. They exclude the original principles upon which the party was founded, and announces a sectional issue. They deliberately appeal to the people of the Northern States to employ their numerical representative power for the purpose of dictating the policy of the Federal Government. For the first time in the history of the country, the advice of Washington has been disregarded, and an open demand is made for the control of the country because of the superior power of one of its sections. Instead of the patriotic declaration of Webster ringing in our ears, adjuring us to know no "North or South," we are to be dressed by the drill-sergeants of party upon a line of sectional latitude. The men who have prostituted an honored name, who have defeated the adjudication of great constitutional questions pending for a quarter of a century, and adopted a new rule of organization, deserve the execrations of all who love their country and will descend to posterity as the conspirators who have wounded and perhaps destroyed that great public institution which constitutes the pride of those who uphold it and the admiration of the world.

We do not think the American people will confirm the acts of these conspirators. We believe the Union is too dear—the rights of others too highly respected—the interests, social and political, too vital to be so trifled with.

But the event has occurred which confirms our course. We announced that we could hold no fellowship with the Whigs of Massachusetts because they had renounced the national doctrines of the Whig party. We now make the same declaration with respect to all who shall support the New York resolutions. They have "stolen the livery" of a great constitutional party to secure the control of our most precious interests. We feel it a duty to the country to protest against the fraud, and to give notice that we are in no manner responsible for it.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Beneficial Effect of Bathing.—It is a fact officially recorded, that during the visitation of cholera in France, out of nearly 16,228 subscribers to the public baths of Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, only two deaths among them were ascribed to cholera. There does not exist a more effective prevention of disease of every kind, and a greater promoter of good health at all times, than the practice of daily bathing.

[We are justified, by long personal experience, in endorsing the above. We have found the daily bath more refreshing and healthful than any thing we know of. It is not necessary to have a bathing house, to enjoy this luxury. A tub or even a basin or two, of cold water, a cake of soap, and a couple of coarse crash towels, are all that are required. And at early morning, the first thing on getting out of bed, is our favorite time. *Observer.*]

African Longevity.—A negress lately died in Virginia, at the extraordinary age of 140 years.

Scandal, like a kite, to fly well, depends greatly on the length of the tale it has to carry.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Monday morning last, by the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., MONTFORD McGEHEE, Esq., of Caswell co., to Miss SALLIE P., daughter of the Hon. George E. Badger.

At Franklinsville, Randolph County, N. C., on the 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. Stowe, Mr. R. M. HENSON to Miss SOPHIA ALLRED, all of Franklinsville. Also, on the same day, at Cedar Falls, by Thos. Branson, Esq., Mr. ANDERSON FOX to Miss MARY L. ALLRED, all of Randolph county, N. C.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Sunday night, 24th inst., Mr. GEORGE W. MATHER, aged 35 years, formerly of New York city.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co.'s Line.] Sept. 23, 25 and 27.—Strs. Fanny and Rowan, with goods for G W I Goldston, S Cain, Jr, J Dorrick, J Smith & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, R Mitchell, A McLean; Council, Cain & Co, A W Alexander, Beaver Creek Co, R W Kinlaw, J & F Garrett, J & T Waddill, J R Whitaker & Co, Starr & Williams, H C Wilson, J Lum, Howard & Tomkins, J H Hall, J H Pritchett, N Gibson, Williamson & Overbaugh, S H Steel, B Rose, Stedman & Horne, A W Steel, J Kyle, H & E J Lilly, J W Baker, Hall & Bollinger, W S Foulkes, D & W McLaurin, D McRae, Hall & Sackett, J H & J Martine, R D Davis, P G Evans, A Johnson, C E Leete, Troy & Marsh, W Bow, B C Douthitt.

[Banks's Line. Sept'r 25, Str Jas R Grist, with goods for W Taylor, Dr B Robinson, E J Hale & Son, W McIntyre, D Gee, E H Wharton, C T Haigh & Sons, S T Hawley & Son, P P Johnson, King, Hege & Co, J S Banks, D McNeill, C B Mallett, J Ottarburg.

[Cape Fear Line.] Sept. 28.—Str. Gov. Graham, with goods for J D Click & Co, G W Johnson & Co, R Gray, R G Lindsay, J W Stockton, J M & W Raper, J W Eccles & Co, Earnhardt, Hix & Nove, Winbourn & Witty, Hall & Bollinger, M Boger, Worth & Utley, J C Poe, J M Worth & Co, S L Gilmer, Lucas & Haywood, Moss & Parker, J M Johnson & Co, C N McAdoo, E & B Gaither, Barnhardt & Sullivan, W M Parker, Gardner & Co, A Albright, M W McNair & Co, D Murphy, T B Tyson, J P Leak, Prather & Smith, E Belo, S Johnson, E Penry, G W Harriss, Worth & Russell, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, R & A Murphy, R Mitchell, Conrad & Williams, A A McKethan, H L Myrover & Co, W L Steel, I Long, N Kendall, F L Gorrell, J Hussey, Morison; Richardson & Co, Porter & Worth.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23.—Schr. J Harvy fm Curracoa. 24.—Schrs. Vermont, and A J DeRosset fm N York, Emma V., Ben Franklin, and C Roberts fm Boston,—the latter leaking 900 strokes an hour, D H Baldwin fm Baltimore, J N Baker fm Philad., Albion, Volante and Pearl fm N River. 25.—Schrs. Laura fm Hyde, Emily fm N York: Alcyona fm this port to Philad. with rosin encountering heavy blow, lost sails and deck load, leaking, with 3 feet water in hold.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, will sell his Steam Circular Saw Mill, of 30 horse power, situated at Whiteville, N. C. She will cut 10,000 feet Lumber per day, having two saws, and will grind 150 bushels corn. Eight prime Mules and two wagons in good order, may be had if desired; also the hire till the 1st February next of eight negro men.

This mill is eligibly situated within one and a half miles of the W. & M. Railroad, on which Lumber can be sent to Wilmington at any time; the finest quality of Timber may be had near the premises at a reasonable rate. Any one desiring further information will call on the subscriber, on the place, or to

Col. ALFRED SMITH,
or Col. W. M. BALDWIN,
Whiteville, N. C.
THEO. M. SIKES.

Sept. 19, 1854. 34*-tf

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 28th of July last, my negro man SAM. Said negro is dark complected and quick spoken, and when frightened looks quite grum. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs. I will give Fifteen Dollars reward for the delivery of said negro to me, or in any jail so that I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

THOMAS ROPER.

Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854. 28*tf

☞ THE CHEST. ☜

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART., M. D.,
The eminent Medical Practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world in his

Great Preventative of Consumption, and Unfailing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases,

WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE.

Sir A. C., Bart., invented and advised the use of the

Medicated Fur Chest Protector,

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, according to fashion, and the continual changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner that, once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts inquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

Remember this is a staple article, and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size,	$1 50 each.
Ladies' do,	1 00 do.
Boys' and Misses' do,	75 do.

HARCOURT BRADLEY A CO.,
38 Ann street and 102 Nassau street,
New York, U. S.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cheapside, London. Manufactory, 44 Market street, Manchester, England.

H., B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business. For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38 Ann street, New York, U. S.

Sept. 15, 1854. 32-1aw3m

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ an experienced Sawyer and Miller. A man with a family will be preferred. Testimonials of experience and good habits will be required. Terms will be liberal. Apply soon to the subscriber, near Queensdale P. O., Robeson Co., N. C. MURDOCH McRAE.

Sept. 8. 32*3

CONSOLIDATION OF RAIL ROADS FROM NEW YORK SOUTH.

We have called the attention of our merchants to the importance of having free communication by Rail Way from New York, via Baltimore, to the South, because the transhipment of freights and the trouble given to travellers at the several points of interruption upon the Route operate to our prejudice, throwing both trade and travel upon steam lines which connect the Southern cities directly with New York. Baltimore is thus placed under a disadvantage from the want of proper facilities of communication with a section of country in the trade of which she might thus participate more extensively. We have travelled the Railroad route from New York to Charleston, and may safely say that upon no line of equal length can the traveller be exposed to more delay and vexation. This has been, it is true, diminished somewhat by the through ticket system, but if thrown off the through ticket, it will cost a traveller as much to get through Richmond, Baltimore or Philadelphia, as if he were subjected to the passport regulations of Paris or Berlin. As for merchandise, it does not go through these cities at all, except by Express. This injures all the cities upon this great line, and they should demand its correction. There is no reason why a package of merchandise should not go from New York to Richmond, as from New York to Dunkirk or from Baltimore to Wheeling; the distance is less than upon either of the last routes. The remedy consists obviously in a consolidation of the through trade and travel from New York to Richmond. As a specimen of the complaints which the present system of local dislocations and exactions occasions, we find in the Fayetteville Observer the following:

A Nuisance to Travellers.—At Richmond, there is a low dirty little hotel, at which every railroad traveller through that city is required to eat a meal and pay his 50 cents, or run the risk of suffering for food. Things are so arranged as that the two trains from the North and the two trains from the South daily, all arrive at Richmond at some meal time, or it they do not, the trains stop long enough to bring on a meal time before the passengers can get away. In coming home last week we arrived there before daylight in the morning, and had to remain nearly two hours, till ½ past six, that we might be compelled to breakfast there, and not at Petersburg, where there is a good house.

Now this objection must injure the travel revenues of the Railroad more than the alleged exactions can repay; it also injures the business of Richmond more than the particular profit of her citizens interested in the impediment. If it does no more it connects with travel the idea of vexatious impositions, and disposes people to stay at home as much as possible. Fancy a herd of hackmen and hotel-keepers, who

"Hushed in grim repose expect their prey,"

await you at every stage of your journey, as if you were their property, exacting a transit tax upon your time and money, as if there were a corporation ordinance to that effect. Imagine your baggage going one way, your wife or daughter another, payment demanded for carrying the baggage to the door of the Depot, and then payment demanded for carrying it *into* the depot—all these things vex men and discourage travel. True, these grievances are not felt so much by the through traveller, yet they are experienced wherever such a protection is wanting.

But the Observer has another just ground of complaint:

By the way, it takes 11½ hours to go from Washington city to Petersburg, 141 miles, equal to 12 miles an hour, with three very disagreeable omnibus rides, and the fare upon one of the railroads 6 cents a mile—as much as is paid for stage travelling in some parts of this State. Call you this *progress*?

Now that all these vexations operate greatly against the cities on the line of travel, may be shown by a single fact. The steamer Jamestown which plies between Richmond and New York left New York yesterday with about sixty cabin passengers and fifty in the steerage; these are no doubt chiefly South-western merchants who have purchased their goods. The hold of that steamer is filled; her deck is piled with merchandize. The merchants are playing whist in the cabin, rejoicing at the bar, or looking over the bows at the unwonted wonders of the ocean, all the while congratulating themselves that they have escaped the tax of a breakfast at one town, and a porterage at another, with a warrant trial by arrest of a hackman at a third; but more particularly that their goods will reach home almost as soon as themselves. Certainly nothing except cheaper freight and fares with superior comfort, induced passengers to risk themselves and goods upon an ocean line, when there ought to have been a railroad open to them upon which they might have performed their journey in less time and without insurance. Do not those who apprehend that if people can get through a city they will not stop there, see that if they cannot get through they will not come to the city at all? Do they not see that for the want of consolidated facilities for the transportation of goods, the Southern merchants will go direct to New York from which place they can send their goods directly home without material expense or delay?

We commend these things to our merchants. They should demand a consolidation of the coast line of railroads so far as to ensure the rapid and cheap transmission of merchandise from Baltimore South. Nor do we see any difficulty in effecting this. The officers of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad are favorable to the plan; the President of the Richmond and Fredricksburg Railroad will do anything in his power to promote it, for although the transportation of tonnage may not be profitable, he has the wisdom to see that the people must have free transit, and that the want of facilities on one road often compels the construction of another. Let our merchants demand a consolidated freight line from New York via Baltimore to the South.

Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. F. Augustus McAlpin was brutally murdered in Princess Anne County, Va., on Friday last, about three miles from the Court-House on the road leading to his residence. No less than thirty-six stabs and cuts were inflicted. He had a difficulty with a man named Wm. Ewell the same day, when the latter drew a knife: but the by-standers interfered and prevented mischief. McAlpin left the C. H. first and proceeded quietly towards home and was soon followed by Ewell, in the same direction. The body of the murdered man was not found until the next morning. It attracted around it a crowd who were on their way to Court. When Ewell, who was also on his way to Court, had approached within some fifty yards of the crowd he came to a full stop, and paused for about five minutes, when he slowly proceeded on and passed the crowd without uttering a word. These circumstances, with some others, it was thought, justified his arrest, but after examination he was released. It was intended, however, again to arrest him, some additional circumstances pointing strongly to him as the murderer. Mr. McAlpin was 25 years of age, and has left a widow and two children.

A scamp at a hotel the other night, says the Boston correspondent of the Independent, stole a clergyman's bag well filled with sermons.

Raising the Salaries.—The Spirit of the Age calls the attention of the North Carolina press and public to the subject indicated at the head of this article. We have long been of the opinion that our State officers were allowed a miserable pittance of a salary, so small that no one with it, could properly support the dignity of the office. 'Tis true the mere manual labor, the physical exertion required of our officers, could be procured at a much lower rate; but when we take it into consideration that men of education, reputation and ability are required to fill many of our offices, we are forced to conclude that such cannot be induced to take such places for a bare pittance. The honor is something, but that after all is empty—it will not fill the larder, furnish the house, or procure the necessaries or any of the luxuries of life.—*Ral. Star.*

Business.—Business seems to be opening here, for the season, with more than usual animation. Merchants are receiving their goods, and forwarding houses are despatching immense quantities throughout the State. A gentleman, well posted, informs us that he never knew as great a quantity of wares and merchandize sent to the interior *via* Wilmington. Among other things, arriving here for our farmer friends, have been imported fertilizers, such as guano, &c., far beyond precedent. Agriculture is fully awake in North Carolina.—*Wil. Journal.*

Duplin Superior Court.—The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Duplin County has been in session this week. Judge Caldwell presiding.

A curious incident occurred, we learn, on Wednesday.

A man by the name of Edward Williams was indicted for an outrageous Assault and Battery on another (having shot him with a heavy load of buck shot;) and there were indictments against him likewise for petit larceny, and for trading with a negro. Upon the rendition of a verdict of *guilty* by the jury, all eyes were turned in the direction of the defendant, when, lo! and behold! he had suddenly disappeared! Making his way through the crowd in the Court House, he had rushed down stairs, and mounting a horse hitched conveniently near, had dashed off at a 2.40 pace en route for the woods. In other words Williams had left. They had not caught him up to our last accounts. He was *"non est inventus, et swampum rails."*—*Wil. Herald.*

Woolen Manufactures.—We were shown at the store of Messrs. Nelson & Paul, a few days since, some specimens of the Cloth manufactured at the Alpha Woolen Mill in this county. The texture was good, and the cloth equal to any of Northern manufacture of the same fineness. The pieces shown us were of different colors, viz: black, grey-mixed, brown, greenish-tinge, white, &c., and the colors appeared to be well set. A specimen of the Kersey manufactured at this mill, we think, will compare favorably with any that we have seen elsewhere; and we are assured by a merchant that it is a much better article than can be bought at the North for the same price.

Hillsborough Recorder.

The Crops in North Carolina.—A planter writing from Edgecombe county, says the crops in that region are twenty-five per cent. better than in 1853. Corn crop fine. The oats crop was uncommonly good. Sweet potatoes look fine, and will no doubt yield well. The hog crop will be fully an average one, and there is the greatest abundance of peas and pumpkins, in addition to the corn already mentioned, to fatten them in good time.

Post Master's Compensation.—Post Masters should remember, in making up their quarterly returns for the quarter to end on the 30th ult., that their percentage or compensation is to be different for that quarter, from what they received for last quarter. Thus, they are to be hereafter as follows, viz:

On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, sixty per cent.; but any Postmaster at whose office the mail is to arrive regularly between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, may be allowed seventy per cent on the first hundred dollars.

On any sum over and above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, fifty per cent.

On any sum over and above four hundred dollars, and not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, forty per cent.

And on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars, fifteen per cent.

The revenue received by the General Post office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, was from Letter postage $4,473,227; Newspaper do. $611,333. Total $5,084,560. Last year the amounts were, for Letters $4,226,792, and for Newspapers $789,246. Total $5,016,138. As compared with last year, there is this year an increase in the total amount, of $68,522. The excess from Letters this year over last is $246,435; while the decrease in the amount received from Newspapers is $177,913.

The steamer City of Philadelphia—whose loss near Cape Race was communicated to our readers yesterday—was an iron ship, of 2,189 tons, and was on her first voyage. This makes the third first-class steamer out of the port of Philadelphia, that has been lost within a short time. The "City of Pittsburg" was burnt in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili,—the "City of Glasgow" was lost on her way from Europe, as is supposed, for no tidings have been received of her since her departure—and lastly, the "City of Philadelphia," whose ill fate we have just chronicled.

Teachers for the West.—Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont left Albany on Monday for the West, accompanied by twenty-five young women whom the Educational Society is sending out to that region as teachers. The Albany Register says that Gov. Slade is devoting himself heroically to this interesting work. Under his supervision, and to a great extent through his personal efforts, the society has furnished the West already with about four hundred teachers.

Wheel of Fortune.—A successful practitioner at the "bar" under the Maine-law dispensation must be a Know-Everything and a Know-nothing at the same time. Thus, as we learn from a violent Maine-law paper, a stranger in Hartford who may chance to feel like taking a gentle "smile" or imbibition is conducted by one of the knowing ones into a building in a by-street, and, after going up stairs and down stairs, through hall ways, and various winding ways, finally arrives in a room, on one side of which is a small round hole in the wall, in which is a small dumb-waiter; over it is inscribed "The wheel of fortune." A person wishing to try his fortune writes upon a small card, and, with a piece of money, puts it in the dumb-waiter. Away goes the waiter, and shortly returns with a glass of Otard, punch, or any thing you may have desired. Inquire who keeps this place, and the answer comes through the little hole, in a hoarse voice, "A Know-Nothing."—*Boston Chronicle.*

Rev. Francis Baker, formerly Rector of St. Luke's Church, Baltimore, but subsequently turned Catholic, it is said has become insane and is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

Death of Dr. A. B. Brantley.—We learn by a letter from a friend, of the decease of Dr. A. B. Brantley, of the yellow fever, after an illness of five days, in the 28th year of his age. He died at the residence of Matthew Lufburrow, Esq., in Scriven county, at seven o'clock on Sunday evening last.

Three weeks since Dr. Brantley came among us and offered his professional services to the afflicted of our city. He arrived fresh from the pure air of the country to grapple with the pestilence, at a time when it raged with the greatest violence, and the work of death was progressing with frightful rapidity. Now he is numbered among the victims of the scourge. When the peril was sorest and our extremity the bitterest, he rushed to the field of danger, and did manful battle in the cause of humanity. He fell in a contest with an enemy mightier than any human foe, and deserves a monument prouder than that of the military hero.

Dr. B was a son of the late Wm. Brantley, D. D. President of the Charleston College, and pastor of the first Baptist Church in that city, and a brother of the Rev. W. T Brantley, professer of Belles Letters in University of Georgia. He received his degree from the Charleston Medical College in 1845 and practised afterwards in Raleigh, North Carolina. In 1851 he came to Georgia, and settled in Scriven county. Here his professional ability, warm heart, and urbanity of manner, procured him the highest position, and numbers of warm and devoted friends. He died universally regretted. But to Savannah should his memory remain most dear, for he was a martyr to a noble benevolence in her behalf, and fell a self-appointed sacrifice. Let his name remain enshrined in the hearts of her people.

Our correspondent writes, that the family of Mr. Lufburrow received Dr. B with the kindness of relatives, and all that medical skill, assiduous attention and faithful nursing could effect, were extended to him, but without avail. He was seized on the cars last Tuesday night when going to attend Mr. Lufburrow, whose family physician he was, and whom he had just brought into convalescence from an attack of the fever.

Savannah Georgian.

Rufus Choate.—The following has been set afloat by somebody—a near relative of Davy Crockett, perhaps:

Rufus Choate is a picture to look at, and a crowder to spout. He is about seven feet six or six feet seven in his socks; supple as an eel, and wiry as a cork screw. His face is a compound of wrinkles, "waller janders" and jurisprudence. He has small, keen and piercing black eyes, and a head shaped like a mammoth goose egg, big end up; his hair black and curly, much resembling a bag of wool in "admirable disorder," or a brush heap in a gale of wind. His body has no particular shape, and his wit and legal "dodges" have set many a judge in a snicker, and so confounded jurors as to make it almost impossible for them to speak plain English, or tell the truth for the rest of their natural lives. Rufus is great on twisting himself up, squirming himself around, and pranceing, jumping and kicking up the dust when steam is up. His oratory is first rate, and his arguments ingenious and forcible. He generally makes a "ten strike"—judge and jury down at the end of every sentence. He is great on flowery expressions and highfaluting "flubbubs." Strangers mostly think he is crazy, and the rest scarcely understand what he is about. He invoices his time and elocution four thousand per cent over ordinary charges for having one's suit put through a course of law.

Rufus Choate is about fifty years of age, perhaps over. He is considered the ablest lawyer in New England, or perhaps in the United States. His hand writing can't be deciphered without the aid of a pair of compasses and a quadrant. His autograph somewhat resembles the map of Ohio, and looks like a piece of crayon sketching, done in the dark with a three prong fork. He has been in the Senate, and may be, if he had time to fish for it, President of the United States.

Deep Ploughing.—The value of deep ploughing has been illustrated this year to an extraordinary degree. The land thus ploughed resists the drought with great effect, and the farm of Professor Mapes, in New Jersey, is given as an instance. Not a single plant seems to have suffered for want of moisture. This prolific farm, bending under its fruits whilst all the neighboring farms, have had their crops parched in the fields, is given as a striking proof of the value of sub-soil ploughing in a dry season.

Prayer is the peace of our spirit, the stillness of our thoughts, the evenness of recollection, the seat of meditation, the rest of our cares, and the calm of our tempest; prayer is the issue of a quiet mind, of untroubled thoughts; it is the daughter of charity and the sister of meekness; and he that prays to God with angry, that is, with a troubled and discomposed spirit, is like him that retires into a battle to meditate, and sets up his closet in the out-quarters of an army.

How to get rid of Mosquitoes in the Night.—Mosquitoes, says an exchange, love beef blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces on plates, near your bed at night, and you will sleep untroubled by these pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with beef blood, and the meat sucked as dry as a cork.

BEYOND THE RIVER.

Time is a river deep and wide;
And while along its banks we stray
We see our lov'd ones o'er its tide
Sail from our sight away, away.
Where are they sped, they who return
No more to glad our longing eyes?
They've passed from life's contracted bourne
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view: but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its loveliness,
In visions granted, oft we see.
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil, unrais'd for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tintings glow,
Reflected from the glorious light
Beyond the river.

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The mourner feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear.
And sometimes list'ning ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats,
The echo of a distant strain
Of harps and voices' blended notes,
Beyond the river.

There are our lov'd ones in their rest;
They've cross'd Time's river; now no more
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore.
But *there* pure love can live, can last.
They look for *us* their home to share;
When we in turn away have pass'd,
What joyful greetings wait us *there*,
Beyond the river!

From the Baltimore American.

PUBLICITY TO CRIME.

The Press in the United States, is a power that wields an influence almost omnipotent. It has so much to do with the formation of public opinion, the moulding of the sentiments of the masses, both morally and politically, that it becomes a matter of impossibility to measure its actual strength, and fix the boundaries of its empire. This is a feature peculiar to this country, and for reasons so perfectly apparent to all, that we deem it sufficient for our purpose, merely to advert to the fact. We may remark, however, in this connection, thet the great advantages we derive, as a nation, at least from a *free* Press, have not escaped the notice of the world, or that portion of it, where the Press is permitted to *breathe*.

It was only the other day this very question was broached in Parliament, and during the long and very interesting debate that followed the history and condition of the Press in America, its achievements in enlightening and elevating the masses—were dwelt upon; and it was candidly admitted that in the diffusion of general intelligence among the people, "the United States was far ahead of England."

The Press, then, occupying such a commanding position in this country, becomes to a great extent, as we before intimated, the regulator of its morals. Whatever morality it reflects, reaches the eye and heart of all who peruse its pages, and of course, the seed thus scattered, whether good or bad, must find a lodgement somewhere, and a soil, too that will nourish and give it growth. But, is the Press suffered to scatter *bad* seed—to inculcate immorality? Are we prepared to answer in the negative? There are legal restrictions which forbid it directly, but do we not know that a portion of the Press is striking *indirectly* at the existence of what underlies all the social relations, and is vitally indispensible to our social happiness?

It cannot have escaped the observation of those who are accustomed to a daily or even an occasional perusal of some of the widely circulated papers of the country that there is a disposition to pander to a morbid curiosity, by presenting such details of monstrous crimes, and heinous offences as are calculated not only to crimson the cheek of modesty, but to shock all sense of propriety and decency. If a case of action or seduction occurs it is not enough to give the simple fact, but the particulars dressed and colored perhaps, by the ready pen of the reporter, and occupying a prominent place in the paper, follow as a "further" account of the "outrage." And who has not observed the avidity with which youth—young men through whose veins the spring tide of passion is coursing—seize upon these glowing pictures, the eye not suffering a word to escape, whilst it distils for the heart a subtle and deadly poison.

But the newspaper not only reaches the counting room and the work shop; its teeming pages are opened in the parlor, to the gaze of modesty—of virtue that should be as free from taint "as an angel's wing." Who would place in the hands of a daughter or sister, for perusal, "Don Juan?"—and yet would it not be better to give them that, if the restraints of virtue are to be slacked, than the vulgar and disgusting accounts of every libertine that chooses to violate the laws of God and man? There will be found at least some regard for common decency. Some have attempted to make this matter of giving publicity to the vulgar details of crime a question, and have undertaken to adduce an argument for the affirmative, by citing Shakspeare's "Macbeth," Milton's "Paradise Lost," and the Bible itself, to show that such details—the minutiæ of crime—are all the proper subjects of publicity and notoriety. The error, fatal to such an argument as this, consists in losing sight of a very important distinction. In the one case the object is to enforce a moral; hence vice is portrayed with all its hideousness, and if its attractions are set forth, it is only that the consequences may appear the more terrible by the contrast. On the other hand, the picture is drawn merely for the purpose of giving the news, and the punishment so uncertain or trifling, that the particular crime committed loses half its deformity. And so the sophistry of every argument that can be advanced to sustain such a position will appear equally as palpable, if there be any truth in the trite quotation from Pope:—

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen:
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Liberty, Personal Rights, &c.—Several hundred, doubtless, good and worthy people, have been out to Auburn, full of indignation against slavery, and full of vindication of the "rights of man." The results of these resolves are,—

1. That liberty does not exist in the the Southern country, but must be made to exist, by action, in the Northern country. Very well.

2. That there is too much liberty in the Northern country, particularly in drinking,—and that "the right to drink" here must be prohibited by law.

Our friends at Auburn thus deprive us white men here of our "personal rights" and "personal liberty,"—while they give rights and liberties very freely and very fully to our "colored brethren" off South. The conclusions are,—

1. That we have too much liberty here in the North.

2. That they have no liberty in the South.

Now an equalization of our rights and liberties,—an exchange of condition between us white men and these colored men, might bring all things to a satisfactory equilibrium.—*N. Y. Express.*

There is a great surplus of labor here in the city just now. Any number of men can be had to do any job. The trades of luxury, such as Jewelers, and the like, have been rapidly dismissing their men, and they are crowding into other employment. Building, etc., will be greatly diminished as soon as existing contracts run out, or else contracts will be undertaken a great deal lower.—*New York Express.*

Of special Interest to Publishers and Booksellers.—Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail, prepaid at one cent an ounce, any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper. If not prepaid, the postage under three thousand miles is one cent and a half, and over three thousand miles in the United States, three cents an ounce.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE.—What a mighty procession has been marching to the grave during the last year! At the usual estimate, since the 1st of January 1853, more than 31,500,000 of the world's population have gone down to earth again. Place them in a long array, and they will give a moving column of more than thirteen hundred to every mile of the globe's circumference! Only think of it; ponder and look upon these astounding computations! What a spectacle as they move on,—tramp forward, on this stupendous dead march!

Life is short and time is fleeting,
And our hearts though strong and brave,
Still, like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

A NEW YORK HUMBUG.—Mr. John Livingston, Editor of the Law Magazine and the National Portrait Gallery of distinguished Americans, forgetting that some people who have been heretofore "done" by him, have exposed the operation by which he "raises the wind," is again troubling our citizens for portraits and memoirs. Among others in this town he earnestly solicits *our* portrait, together with a sketch of our life, which he will kindly prepare for the public eye; and thereby kill two birds with one stone—put *us* upon the top of that

"Steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar,"

and furnish the rising generation with a happy example, as he says, of a man whose "energy and industry, without the aid of wealth or hereditary influence, has attained a position making him an ornament of society, and a guide post to honor and fame."

Mr. Livingston also generously proposes to furnish us, from the daguerreotype, which we are to send him, from one to five hundred copies of our likeness, whereby we would be enabled to furnish each of our friends and relatives with an elegant and enduring counterpart of ourself; and further to send us a copy of the 4 vols. already issued in consideration of the small sum of $10, "just half the retail price;" and further still he *does* send us "a single part" which we are requested to retain and forward to him the sum of *one* dollar, &c., &c.

Mr. Livingston must really excuse us. Our modesty forbids the exposure of our handsome phiz to the gaze of the "common herd;" and the state of our pockets forbids the entertainment of his kind proposition. We really cannot afford the $200, (which it is understood Mr. L's "delicacy forbids him to mention" until a subsequent stage of the proceedings,) the *quid pro quo* for the seat on the pinnacle of Fame's Temple and the place in Mr. Livingston's Magazine. *That* stage of the proceeding is very forcibly illustrated by the following letters, the close of the correspondence between Mr. L. and the renowned Col. Simon Suggs, Jr., of Rackinsack, Arkansas, beginning with Col. Suggs's letter announcing the transmission by mail of the requested document:

RACKINSACK, Dec. 1, 1852.

TO MR. EDITOR. *Dear Sir*—I got your letter dated 18 Nov., asking me to send you my life and karacter for your Journal. Im obleeged to you for your perlite say so, and so forth. I got a friend to rite it—my own ritin being mostly perfeshunal. He done it—but he rites such a cussed bad hand I cant rede it: I reckon its all korrect tho'.

As to my doggerrytype I cant send it there aint any doggerytype man about here now. There never was but won, and he tried his mershine on Jemmy O. a lawyer here, and Jem was so mortal ugly it bust his mershine all to pieces trying to git him down, and liked to killed the man that ingineered the wurks.

You can take father's picter on Jonce Hooper's book—take off the bend in the back, and about twenty years of age off en it and make a leetle likelier and it 'll suit me but dress it up gentele in store close.

Respectfully till death,
SIMON SUGGS, Jr.

P. S.—I rite from here where I am winding up my fust wife's estate which theyve filed a bill in chancery. S. S. Jr.

CITY OF GOT-HIM, Dec. 11, 1852.

COL. SIMON SUGGS, JR.

My Dear Sir—The very interesting sketch of your life requested by us, reached here accompanied by your favor of the 1st inst., for which please receive our thanks.

We were much pleased with the sketch, and think it throws light on a new phase of character, and supplies a desideratum in the branch of literature we are engaged in—the description of a lawyer distinguished in the out-door labors of the profession, and directing great energies to the preparation of proof.

We fear, however, the suggestion you made of the use of the engraving of your distinguished father will not avail; as the author, Mr. Hooper, has copyrighted his work, and we should be exposing ourselves to a prosecution by trespassing on his patent. Besides, the execution of such a work by no better standard, would not be creditable either to our artist, yourself or our Journal. We hope you will conclude to send on your daguerreotype to be appended to the lively and instructive sketch you furnish; and we entertain no doubt that the contemplated publication will redound greatly to your honor, and establish yours among the classical names of the American bar.

With profound respect, &c.,
THE EDITOR.

P. S.—Our delicacy caused us to omit, in our former letter, to mention what we suppose was generally understood, viz., the fact that the cost to us of preparing engravings, &c., &c., for the sketches or memoirs, is one hundred and fifty dollars, which sum it is expected, of course, the gentleman who is perpetuated in our work, will forward to us before the insertion of his biography. We merely allude to the trifling circumstance, lest, in the pressure of important business engagements with which your mind is charged, it might be forgotten.

Again, very truly, &c.,
ED. JURIST-MAKER.

RACKINSACK, Dec. 25, 1851.

Dear Mr. Editor—In your p. s. which seems to be the creem of your correspondents you say I can't get in your book without paying one hundred and fifty dollars—pretty tall entrants fee! I suppose though children and niggers half price—I believe I will pass. I'll enter a nolly prossy q. O-u-e-h-u-n-d-r-e-d dollars and fifty better! Je-whellikens!

I just begin to see the pint of many things which was very vague and ondefinite before. Put Barnum in first—one hundred and fifty dollars!

That's the consideratum you talk of is it.

☞ I REMAIN Respy
SIMON SUGGS, JR.

Therefore wont go in.

P. S.—Suppose you rite to the old man!! May be he'd go in with BARNUM!!! May be he'd like to take TWO chances? HE's young—never seen MUCH!! Lives in a new country!!! AINT SMART!! I SAY a hundred and fifty dollars!!!

Having thus shown our heartfelt appreciation of Mr. L's kind intentions and disinterested motives, we take our leave of him, promising not our "doggerytype," but whenever he calls for it, the gift of our old hat, to the most impudent humbug extant.

A learned churchman of our day, who writes profoundly on logic, gives in conversation the following definition of woman: "A creature that cannot reason, and who pokes the fire from the top."

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25, 1854.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—*Gentlemen*—Our city is seeing hard times. I am sold; the fever has never been so bad since 1817. has done entirely away with the idea that strangers are liable to take it, many of our are down with the disease, though it in a lighter form. It has been very amongst children. I cannot say that suffered as much as our sister city Sa understand that that place is entirely and only occasionally a white face is with. Most of the stores are shut, the either being dead or runaway from the Augusta, I am told that over three thous sons left in less than a week; and the M that city pays the expenses of all of th are not able to get away. It is a pity did not pursue the same plan, with our The Irish and German population seem the most. A change of weather might the disease, but it cannot be stopped have a frost.

I am glad to see your Senior has given Richmond people a touch about that nuis a Hotel at the Depot. It has surprised me the travelling public has put up with it so The President of the Road is either a stockhol or owner of the Hotel. One of our negro-hous is a palace compared with it.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

——, ALABAMA, Sept. 15, 1854.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The following *Knock-D* argument *contra* the doctrine of Predestinati took place some time since in this State, bet between two *sapient* Divines.

"Well," said the ——— minister, I pro pose, Brother Todd, that you are a strong b in predestination?" "Yes, brother Gue, I always been as strong as forty thousand bri falling on a rotten *punkin*." "Pshaw!" brother T., "nonsense! do you suppose that Lord predestined that I should *done* keep knock you down this Holy Sabbath morning —(it being Sunday.) "Oh, no, brother Gue could not do that; the Lord would not let you. You could not get your consent to do so the Lord would not suffer you to do so vile an act. "Now," said brother Gue, "if I was to knock you down, would you get mad about it?" "Oh, no," said Todd, "you can't find it in your heart to even make the attempt. The Lord I am sure, would never let one of his agents strike another." "You are sure you wont get angry if I knock you down," said Gue. "Oh, no, never." "Good, said Gue, "I'll give you one 'sock-dollager.'" And suiting the action to the word, he gave him a blow in the face and knocked him, chair and all, *flat*. The whole crowd was struck with consternation for a few moments, none thinking Brother Gue was in earnest. Brother Todd rose up and observed, "Brother Gue, I would return your argument, but I know the Lord did not so predestine it."

The above is positively matter of fact; and the language of the Brothers given. Would you not call this a real knock-down argument?

I think all such *logical reasoning* should be handed down to posterity. Will you start it in your paper?

It is by far too good to be lost, and may serve to enlighten many on that mysterious doctrine.

COR. of the North American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1854.

It is stated by a member of a foreign legation, that Mr. Soule "received his passport" before leaving Madrid, and that his mission is clearly terminated. The intelligence seems not to have been officially received here. *If correct, it* cannot fail to lead to the most important results, since it will assuredly be made the pretext for hostile movements against Cuba.

Warning to Youth.—The Coroner held an inquest at Louisville, (Ky.) on the 20th instant, upon the body of a young man whose fate affords a melancholy evidence of the blighting effects of strong drink. Of a respectable parentage, bred up to a life of ease, and with a future in which all promised well, the deceased would not have died as he did, within the confines of a prison-house, had it not been for the maddening effects of liquor, too early and too long indulged in. On Wednesday morning the workmen engaged in the new building, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, found him in the cellar, and discovering that he was then in a state of intoxication, as was generally his custom, they conveyed him to the jail, and there, instead of recovering from his drunkenness, he continued in a speechless stupor until evening, when the poor victim expired. There is in this terrible incident a sermon in favor of temperance and sobriety more powerful and eloquent than all the efforts that lecturers might make in a twelvemonth. But a few years ago and there was youth and hope and the love of family and friends for this young man. A slave to his own passions, he sacrificed all, and to-day lies in an untimely grave.—*Louisville Courier.*

Citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding Country,

WHEN you visit Wilmington, N. C., call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S and see their truly elegant assortment of **FASHIONABLE CLOTHING**, now opening, for Fall and Winter, 1854.

Sept. 14, 1854. 31tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to amend the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville, at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

J. D. STARR, Pres't.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1854. 35*1m

The OLD NORTH STATE in 1776.

BY REV. DR. CARUTHERS.

100 COPIES of Dr. Caruthers's new work on the "Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character, chiefly in the Old North State." Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE & SON

Sept. 26.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Determination of Blood to the Head.—As a Sure Cure by Holloway's Pills.—James Cooper, of Fourth street New York, was a martyr for six years to dizziness and determination of blood to the head, he was so bad at times, that in crossing a room it was with the utmost difficulty he preserved himself from falling; his faculty and his friends feared that it would occasion sudden death; the medical profession informed him there was but little hope for him, as it was thought that nothing would mitigate the disorder, but in opposition to this advice, he tried Holloway's Pills, which so completely changed the state of the blood, that he was cured in three months. Such cases do not require comment,—facts speak for themselves!!!

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS New York, and Mr. J. HORSEY, 81 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by E. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1854.

The Mails.—We learn that for several weeks the packet for Pekin, Montgomery county, has been a week behind its time in reaching that place. In endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the delay, we have learned at the post office here, that that and several other packets have been sent back from Cheraw, which place they had reached on their way to their proper destination. The mail to Pekin leaves Cheraw on Thursday, and should carry our packet which reaches there on Wednesday. Why it is sent back here we cannot imagine.

The Charlotte Whig of Tuesday last has another very ill-natured article about Fayetteville. After erroneously designating the call for an Internal Improvement Convention as "the Fayetteville *Observer's* call," (when we had nothing whatever to do with it than to publish it as requested,) the Whig says,—

"If this be a sincere and candid proposition, it strikes us that the omission to add to the call a name or two from Mecklenburg county is very singular indeed, since we were among the first, if not the very first, to propose the holding of such a Convention, though at a different point, and since also, there is no county in N. Carolina more deeply interested in the object of such a Convention.

"Under such circumstances, it becomes a question of propriety with us whether we should propose to be represented in that Convention. The call is evidently the work of a few of the round-heads about Fayetteville and the apparently wilful omission to honor old Mecklenburg with a place and a showing in the call, savors very strongly of an invitation to stay at home and attend to our private affairs. Lest however, the world should think us too formal and punctilious in such matters, and to show these fellows that we "know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them," we propose that a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg be called to meet in the Court House at 12 o'clock on Tuesday of October County Court to appoint delegates to represent us in the proposed Convention, and to lay down a platform as a basis for the action of said delegates, and also for the instruction of our representatives in the Legislature. If our citizens like this proposition and so signify, we will repeat the call in our next.

"P. S. Since the above was in type we have been informed that some two or three of our citizens have been invited to participate in the deliberations of the Convention."

We might be tempted to ask what is meant by "the round-heads about Fayetteville;" to laugh over the boldness of the resolution to maintain rights which have not been questioned; and especially over the ridiculous attitude in which the "P. S." places our brother of the Whig. But we will let all that pass, and merely add that we are authorized to state, by the gentleman who was requested by citizens of Salisbury and Fayetteville to act as Secretary for that purpose, that he addressed Circulars to the four most prominent gentlemen within his knowledge at Charlotte, (and he thinks to others in Mecklenburg county,) asking the use of their names to call the Convention. This was done six or eight weeks before the call was published. And yet to this day no answer has been returned to any one of those Circulars. Under these circumstances, we respectfully suggest to the Whig that its wrath should be diverted from the "round-heads," and bestowed upon some other kind of heads in Charlotte—possibly in the Whig office.

P. S. The Salisbury Whig, received this morning, has some very tart comments upon the articles of the Charlotte papers. Two facts stated by it make the present hubbub in Charlotte exceedingly ridiculous. The charter for the Central Rail Road was secured without the aid of Mecklenburg, and only 8 or 10 thousand dollars were subscribed to that road in that county, although its terminus is Charlotte!

The entire article in the Whig has been richly deserved by the Charlotte Press, and we would republish it, but that we regret to see this bickering which may end in the defeat of all plans for the State benefit. The same regret and the desire to put an end to it, has induced us, instead of carrying the war into the enemy's country, simply to disprove the unjust and uncalled for attacks upon this Town by the Charlotte Whig.

A Noble Pear.—We have seen a Pear, grown by Mr. Owen Houston, the finest that we remember ever to have seen. It weighed 1 lb. 3 oz., measured 12 inches in one way and 13¼ in the other, and was as mellow as any of its kind could be. What is most remarkable about it, it grew on a tree which Mr. H. purchased from the well remembered Frenchman, Monsieur Ramel, who cheated nearly every body in this town, in Raleigh, in Charleston, in Mobile, &c., &c., by selling them magnificent fruit and flower trees, "just imported from France," at prices proportioned to the distance from which they were said to have come, which turned out to be anything else than what they were represented to be. Our own personal reminiscences of the scamp are connected with a pear tree, but of all the poor, little, knotty, gnarled pears that ever we saw, ours are the worst. A very particular friend of ours bought a superb Cayenne Rose tree (we think it was,) which proved to be when the leaves came out, a swamp maple, of which any quantity might be obtained in our own swamps, (from which, quite likely, this had come.) How the fellow happened to sell Mr. Houston a genuine pear tree, we can't understand.

He was a rare genius, that same Monsieur Ramel. At the close of his season here, he had an auction, to sell off the remains of his stock. We well remember one of the funny incidents. Collecting together a bundle of plants, he said: "Gentlemen! Here are 30 beautiful plants. Some of dem is living; some of dem is sick; and some of dem is dead. I put de living ones in to make de dead ones sell. How much you give?" The impudent frankness of the rogue carried every thing before it.

Wilmington has contributed $1000 for the relief of Savannah.

New York Politics.—The free-soil Convention at Auburn (an adjourned meeting of the Saratoga Convention) has nominated the entire Whig ticket for State officers. Letters were read from each of the candidates heartily endorsing the extreme anti-slavery platform adopted at Saratoga, and Mr. Raymond, the candidate for Lieut. Governor, appeared in the Convention and spoke at length in favor of that platform, and accepting the nomination.

The Convention was a mixture of Whigs, Locofocos, and old fashioned abolitionists, and has, we suppose, nominated the Whig candidates in preference to those of the other party, because in the divided state of the Locofocos their candidates stand no chance of success. So far as the South is concerned, the candidates of both parties are entirely unreliable.

The State Temperance Convention has also nominated the Whig ticket in full, and the "Free Democratic" Convention the same ticket with the exception of Raymond.

The New York Express, a conservative, Union Whig paper, in commenting upon the proceedings of these various conventions has the following remarks. We have known all along that many things are said, many resolves passed, and threats made in New York as elsewhere, for Buncombe merely, but we are inclined to the opinion that the people there have *at last* poetized themselves into sober earnest, and that so far as they may have the power they now mean to carry out their words. Says the Express:

"It is rather hard for old politicians such as we are, educated in the old Clay and Webster school of politics, now that these revered 'old fogies' are in their graveyards, to keep the run of ourselves; and whether we belong to Saratoga, or Syracuse, or Auburn, it is rather hard to tell, reading all these proceedings.

"Am I Giles, or am I not?"

Really, don't know; can't say. On such a train as we are, one's poor weak head swims, and one becomes dizzy.

But, verily, we agree with the Evening Post in coming to the conclusion, that the ticket will go in, and in a storm. Even many of the Democratic party, the Post tells us, are in such a rage about it over Syracuse Convention Resolutions, and so earnest in opposition to the Nebraska outrage, that they wish for the success, and will vote for the Whig candidates. How can such a ticket help succeeding? It concentrates upon it now the anti-Nebraska indignation of the State, which is so strong, that it puts up with any thing and every thing else. It concentrates the Temperance worshippers, the Maine law men—and they alone are strong enough, if they act together, to take the State. Then, if the anti-slavery action was not strong enough at Syracuse, it has been made strong enough at Auburn, both by the Convention and by the candidates themselves, to sweep off everything, in the way. It is the very strongest combination that ever has been made in the State, and the architects of it—if it is not the product of chance—ought to be immortalized for their skill in combination and congregation.

New York politicians puzzle the green ones of other States, and we hardly wonder. These wildernesses of words that crept out in Auburn,—if taken in earnest, are very alarming, and would seem to threaten chaos, the very end of things. But *words* in New York have not the definitions in Webster, Johnson, Richardson, or other etymological fogies. These Auburn people are only romancing. Most of them are poets, romancers, troubadours, and fancy gentlemen. The poets among them are all in earnest,—but upon poetry everybody starves in this life,—while the others will shift their opinions as the wind shifts, and come as the winds come, and as the winds don't come, too. Slave States will be admitted into the Union always, just as they were in John Quincy Adams' day, and in the days of other Presidents. The Fugitive Slave Law will be executed, when the Federal Government is in earnest about its execution. Merely resolving will never change any thing, particularly when only poets and politicians make them. The politicians will cheat the poets, and then the poets wondering, will begin all anew again. Don't be alarmed, then, any body. Only look out for the locomotive of the freight train, and keep off the track, when anti-Nebraskas, and the Maine Law are coming!"

The Northern Democracy.—Gen. Cass follows Douglas's example, of endeavoring to propitiate the Locofocos at home by taking ultra ground against the South. Douglas introduced the Nebraska bill to gain favor at the South. Cass voted for it for the same reason. Douglas goes home and claims favor at the *North* because the bill obliterated any line up to which slavery might go. Cass, in a late speech at Detroit, professes to defend the Nebraska bill, but "thanked God he lived in a free State"—that "unperverted human feeling was opposed to slavery"—that slavery was a "social and political evil," &c.

Such are the Northern Locofocos, even the best of them. And yet their Southern brethren would make it appear that such men as Douglas and Cass are altogether to be relied on, true to the South, and fit for President or anything else. The Richmond Enquirer, however, more honest than usual, condemns Gen. Cass in unqualified terms for uttering sentiments so offensive to interests which he had professed to respect.

Old father Job once exclaimed, "Oh that mine adversary had written a book!" not that he wanted a *job* of printing, we take it, but because he wished to get his enemy in black and white, in a position where he couldn't dodge. This black and white business, whether in the shape of a book, a newspaper paragraph, or a manuscript letter, is rather awkward when it rises in judgment against a sinner. This is so to the fullest extent in the case of the Hon. E. B. Olds, as the following extracts from his correspondence, furnished by the Ohio State Journal, would go to show.

[No. 1.] Washington, March 4, 1854.

* * * * "I admit that the Nebraska bill is an unfortunate affair for the Democracy of the North. It may be changed so that I can vote for it.

E. B OLDS."

[No. 2.] Washington, May 27, 1854.

* * * * "It is now morally certain that the Nebraska bill will pass. *I am in a position to ask a favor for a friend.* How would you like a Judgeship? This is a private matter between you and I, and no one need to be the wiser.

E. B. OLDS."

The inference is that Mr. Olds had been *bought over* during the period between his first and second letters, and had thus placed himself in the "position to ask a favor for a friend."

The N. Y. Sun newspaper has, like the Tribune, been reduced in size.

A Week Later from Europe.—The Steamers Alps and America have arrived. The latest dates are to the 16th ult.

The War.—The Crimea expedition has sailed. It is the largest naval expedition in the annals of warfare, and consists of seven hundred ships, carrying at once 75,000 men, with horses, guns, pontoons, gabiones, tents, provisions, and all the materials of war.

The fleet musters 25,000 sailors and 3,000 cannons, while the land force comprises 20,000 English, 35,000 Turks, 10.000 Egyptians, 5,000 Tunisians, and 5,000 of other nationalities.

The debarkation will take place at Point Baba, near the mouth of the River Katchka. Once landed, the allies will entrench themselves. The Russian army must next be beaten in the field, or the allies will occupy the heights above the city. From the Sea, Fort Constantine, mounting a hundred and ten guns, will be the principal object of attack. A position has been discovered whence the Russian fleet can be enfiladed, and either set on fire in the harbor, or be compelled to come out and fight. Not much is known of the Russian preparations. Prince Menschikoff personally conducts the defence of Sebastapol.

In Spain, a new outbreak is apprehended. Mr. Soule had written a very bitter letter to a Madrid paper which charged him with leaving Madrid for fear of popular violence.

France requires another loan of $80,000,000.

4,000 persons had died in London in three weeks, of cholera.

Cotton was a little lower. Sales of the week 41,140 bales. Breadstuffs had slightly advanced.

Handsome Testimonial.—We have been shown a handsome silver pitcher with the inscription "Presented to Col. Thos. Waddill by the Bank of Fayetteville." Col. Waddill, at very considerable risk, saved from the wreck of the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, when she sunk in May last, a valuable package belonging to the Bank, whose officers have thus handsomely acknowledged their obligation.

Another Effect of Plank Roads.—We learn from a gentleman who has good opportunities of knowing, that probably $30,000 will be paid to the citizens of Randolph county this year for Spirits Turpentine Barrels—a new and profitable article of manufacture in that county, growing out of the construction of the Western Plank Road.

Edgecombe County.—John S. Dancy, Esq., one of the best farmers in the State, writes to the Editor of the N. Y. Herald, that Edgecombe county will this year send to market 10,000 bales of cotton, 400 lbs., to the bale, and that the corn, oats, and hog crops will be the finest ever made in the county.

Looking Up.—We notice that applications will be made to the next Legislature to charter Plank Roads from Chapel Hill to Hillsborough and from Hillsborough to Milton. These roads if built will run nearly parallel to the Central Rail Road, and will thus furnish a novel sight in North Carolina.

The proprietors of the Carolina Hotel, in Wilmington, positively deny the truth of a report circulated in that town on Thursday, that there was a case of yellow fever in their Hotel, or that any of their boarders had left the Hotel in consequence of that report. They say there is a case of bilious fever in the house, but the patient is convalescing.

A friend informs us that in a late issue of the Raleigh Standard one of the editors of this paper is the subject of that gross personal abuse in which the Standard is unequalled, by way of reply to some remarks of ours upon the office hunting propensity of many young men in this State. We do not see the paper—having long since declined an exchange on account of its blackguardism—and know little and care less for what it may say of us. It is a very generally entertained opinion that the editor of the Standard sold himself to his present associates for the purpose of abusing his betters, the latter having previously declined to purchase his praise. Of course when we come in for our share of his abuse we make no complaint, knowing that among intelligent and honorable men his abuse is a recommendation, his praise condemnation.

Expensive Government.—The municipal expenses of New York City, for the last year, were $4,000,000. The debt of the City is more than $10,000,000. That of Philadelphia $20,000,000.

The outrageous corruption of the city government of New York is about to be exposed by the publication of a mass of testimony taken on the subject. Great resistance was made to the printing, but it was ordered. Open bribery seems to have been often resorted to, to get a contract passed, or a lot sold at half price, &c. &c.

It is unfortunately true, that inferior and bad men are now too generally put in office, to the exclusion of those who are capable and honest.

236 foreigners died in New York last week, out of 597 deaths in all. In four months, from the middle of May last, 12,621 deaths occurred in that city, of which 2,263 were by cholera. During the same period of 1849, 5,015 persons died of cholera.

At Savannah, the yellow fever is abating. On Tuesday, 4 deaths; on Wednesday, 7.

At Charleston, also, the number of deaths is diminishing. On Wednesday, 3 deaths; Thursday 14; Friday 6.

At Augusta, it is increasing. 5 deaths on Saturday, 5 on Monday, 3 on Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Thos. M. Clarke, of Hartford, Conn., has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Rhode Island.

And the Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., of Albany, has been elected Provisional Bishop of Eastern New York Diocese.

We are indebted to the Publishers for a copy of Putnam's Magazine for October. It has no renewal of its September assault upon the South, but contains the portrait of the author of that article.

Decline of Flour.—It is stated that the decline in the price of flour at New York was $1.50 per bbl. within a few days.

Our Historian Wheeler, we see, is to be despatched to Greytown, to find out all about the bombardment.—*Wil. Herald.*

A notable selection, truly! Col. Wheeler is to go to Greytown, not to inquire "who struck Billy Patterson?" but to find out who struck *billy* Borland with a bottle? Should he make as veracious a "history" of that affair as he has of North Carolina, the present administration will be *appropriately* represented.

Failure.—Moulton, Plympton & Co., New York jobbers, have failed for $325,000.

Bank of Fayetteville Stock.—We learn that 20 Shares of the stock of the Bank of Fayetteville were sold on Friday last at $64 per share, cash—being an advance of 28 per cent.—*Carolinian.*

Meeting of the Directors of the Central Rail Road.—The Board of Directors of the Central Rail Road met in Greensboro', on Wednesday the 20th inst. Seven Directors present—six being a quorum.

We learn that all the bids for Iron were rejected. A proposition was made to the Board by Alex. Springs, Stage Contractor, tendering the transportation of the mail from Concord to Charlotte at the Government rate, which was declined. The Board fixed the salaries of the Agents at the Depots from Charlotte to Salisbury, at a much lower figure than was expected. That of the Agent at Salisbury at $600; at Concord $400. The salary of the Conductor was fixed at $200.

The Iron is laid and the road completed five miles this side of Concord. The work is now moving on more expeditiously, and we shall look for the Iron Horse by November.

Salisbury Watchman.

Robeson Superior Court was in session the past week, his honor, Judge Manly, presiding. The cases on the Civil Docket, Johnson and others vs. Arnold, removed from Moore county, were disposed of on Tuesday. These were four cases in all, involving the same facts. In the first case the jury found in favor of the plantiff, and the balance were afterwards compromised. There were a great many witnesses in attendance, and the costs as usual (to say nothing about lawyers fees, which are always *moderate*) are heavy on plaintiffs and defendants. This is all the information we could get up to the time of going to press. Other important cases were tried which we will notice next week.—*North Carolinian.*

Resigned.—The Pee Dee Star announces the resignation of Wm. K. Blake, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in Carolina Female College. The Trustees advertise for a gentleman to fill his chair.

James Brown, son of Mrs. Ann Brown, of this place, was violently thrown from a horse last Monday, and had his arm broken between the elbow and shoulder, and his shoulder dislocated.

Salisbury Banner.

New Orleans, Sept. 26.

Terrible Storm in Texas—Immense Destruction of Property, and Loss of Life.—A terrible storm commenced on the coast of Texas on the 18th, and raged with terrific fury for four days.

An immense amount of property was destroyed, and several vessels, and many lives lost.

The town of Matagorda was totally destroyed, with the exception of three houses. The crops, both of the cane and cotton, were nearly ruined.

Cincinnati, Sept. 27.

Riot at Cincinnati.—A terrible riot has occurred here between the Protestants and German Catholics, in which fire arms were freely used and three persons shot. It originated in an attack made by the Catholics on some Protestants who were endeavoring to organize a Sabbath school.

A Double Affliction.—In addition to the yellow fever at Charleston, a disease called the "Broken Bone Fever" has made its appearance there, and is causing considerable alarm.

MARRIED,

In Lumberton, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Dr. WM. A. DICK to Miss SALLIE NEILL McQUEEN, daughter of Dr. Edmund McQueen, all of Lumberton.

In Greensborough, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., by Rev. Benj. L. Beale, CHARLES E. SHOBER, Esq., to Miss MARY A., daughter of John A. and Julia A. Gilmer.

DIED,

In this county, yesterday, after a protracted illness of fever, JOHN WILLIAM, son of William T. and Mary Smith, in the 13th year of his age.

On the 22d ult., near this place, after a lingering illness of five months, Mrs. ANN BOLTON, aged 70 years. She attached herself to the Baptist Church 39 years before her death, from which time she had lived a devoted christian, and died in full hope of a blessed immortality. Often through her sickness she remarked that she would soon be with her Saviour, whom she had wished so long to see.

"Dearest Mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

Carolinian and Argus will please copy.

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, Mrs. CATHARINE CRAIG, wife of Mr. John B. Craig, aged 34 years and 10 months, formerly of Raleigh.

In Bertie county, on the 23d inst., Dr. JOHN HILL, lately of Wilmington. He was a graduate of our University in the class of 1850, in which he obtained the first distinction. He subsequently received with his Degree of M. D. the highest testimonials from the Medical Faculty of Virginia: and was married to an accomplished and wealthy lady. Thus surrounded by every thing to make life attractive, he has been suddenly and prematurely cut off.

MISS M. BINGHAM.

The next session of her school will commence on Monday, the 9th of October, at her own house on Old street.

She will teach the various English branches usually taught in High Schools, also, Drawing and Painting.

Sept. 30. 36-5t

Mrs. Hawley will resume the exercises of her SCHOOL Monday the 9th of October Music and French if desired, by Miss Lange.

Sept. 28, 1854. 35tf

☞ PETERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—An erroneous impression prevails that this College is now full. Such is not the case. Only one hundred pupils have entered, and there are ample accommodations for two hundred more. The most extensive preparations have been made for boarders, and all who wish to do so, may attend with this assurance.

Putnam's Monthly, for October, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1854.

STRAYED

FROM the subscribers, in July last, a Bay Horse, under medium size, seven years old, with a heavy tail and thick, short mane, works well in any harness; no particular marks recollected. We purchased this horse in July, 1853, from Wiley P. Lassiter, a colored man of Randolph county. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the horse to us.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 26. 35-4t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 2.

BACON—	10 a 10½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 12½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	12½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	a 8¼	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7½ a 8	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	70 a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	55 a 57
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 45
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	6 75 a 7 00	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	6 50 a 6 75	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	6 25 a 0 00	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	$1 a	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	55 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 00 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 00 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—$2	½ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	11 a 12	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8 a	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	14 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts to-day large for the season; prices unchanged.

Cotton—No change worthy of notice.

Flour—Heavy and dull.

Corn—Present prices not easily obtained.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 30 for yellow dip, 1 70 for hard. Spirits quiet but firm at 48 cts. No. 2 Rosin 1 20 for large bbls. Sack Salt sold at 1 50. Irish Potatoes $4. Tar 3 20. Fayetteville Flour decidedly dull, with downward tendency; 17 bbls. super sold from wharf, $8.

At Charleston, cotton quiet at 6¾ to 9½. Corn 92.

Total receipts of cotton 68,212 bales, against 33,411 last year. Inrease 24,801 bales.

At New York, business active, and prospects improved. Cotton goods firm. Southern Flour 7 50 to $8. Corn 75 to 76½. Cotton has risen ½: Middling Uplands 9½ to 9¾. Spirits Turpentine firm at 52½ to 53. Rosin, No. 1 and fine white 2 75 to 4 50, common $2.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28.—Schrs Dolphin fm Newbern, Hope W. Gandy fm New London. 29.—Schr. J. C. Manson fm Shallotte, Brig Onward from Boston.

REMOVAL.

The Telegraph Office has been removed to the Office on Hay Street recently occupied by the F. & W. Plank Road Company, three doors west of the Fayetteville Insurance Company's office.

JOS. G. AREY, Operator.

Sept. 30. 1t

A. J. O'HANLON

HAS removed to the Brick Store next west of the Bank of Fayetteville, where he offers for sale low for Cash, Good Notes, or in exchange for country Produce,

80 Bags Rio Coffee,
20 " Laguira Coffee,
5 Hhds. P. R. Sugar,
50 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
15 Hhds. Molasses,
50 Kegs Nails,
75 Boxes Candy,
40 Bags Shot,
1000 Lbs. Bar Lead.

ALSO,

Windsor Glass, Putty, Soap, Indigo, Madder, Saleeratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Painted Pails, Brooms, Candles, Ink, &c.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to look over the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 2. 36-2m

Carolinian and Argus 2 months

A. N. McDONALD,

(Formerly with James Kyle,)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m

Town papers copy.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to enlarge the powers of the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville; to extend the limits of the Corporation; and to charter a Company to light the Town with Gas.

Oct'r 2, 1854. 1t

400 *Reams Writing Paper,*

EMBRACING French, English and American Cap, Letter, Commercial Note and other Writing Papers, of all kinds, and at prices ranging from the lowest up.

Also, Antiquarian, Double Elephant, Royal, Medium, Demi and Cap Drawing Paper; Demi and Cap Bristol Boards; Perforated Boards of all descriptions; Buff Envelope, or Post Office Paper; Blotting Paper, &c.

50,000 Envelopes, of every quality and description.

Just receiving. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct'r 2.

NEW BOOKS.

WE are receiving part of our large stock of Books and Stationery. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 2.

NEW GOODS
AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-*tf

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125.000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36*-tf

JOUR. TAILORS
Wanted Immediately.

WE want three Jour. Tailors to make fine Coats, immediately. We pay the "SAVANNAH BILL" for all Custom work, and give constant employment to first rate Workmen of steady habits.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 25, 1854. 35-2ti

NEW BOOKS.

GRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE, Tom Owen's Hive of the Bee Hunter; Further supplies of Fashion and Famine; Katharine Ashton, Wellington and Peel, Flush Times in Mississippi and Alabama, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1854.

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that agreeable to appointment, he is again at home. He may be found at his rooms, near the Market, where he will be pleased to receive calls and wait on those in need of a Dentist.

All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Oct. 2, 1854. 36*tf

Superior French Brandy and Madeira

Wine. Just received. H. C. ROBINSON.

Oct. 2, 1854. 36-3t

5000 lbs. extra North Carolina Bacon, at J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Oct. 2. 36-

New and Desirable
Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Northern Cities at their New Store, Springfield, N. C., and will by the 10th of October have received their entire Stock, embracing a

Large and Varied assortment of Seasonable Goods.

Among which are some very fine

LADIES' LATEST STYLE DRESS GOODS & CLOAKS.

We deem it unnecessary to say more than that every article usually kept in a country Store may be found here: and as we are determined to abide the old maxim that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling, we most respectfully solicit a call by our old friends and the public generally who are in want of Handsome and Cheap Goods.

M. W. McNAIR.
N. A. McNAIR.

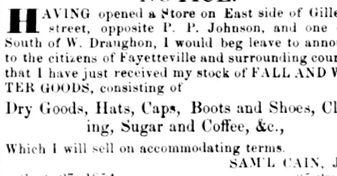
Springfield, Sept. 27, 1854 36-*4t

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!

I KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of SHINGLES—either Juniper or Cypress, from the best to inferior, which I will sell on reasonable terms. I can fill orders anywhere on the River at short notice.

WM. S. MELVIN.

Sept. 27. 36*3w



Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, Musical Instruments,

CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AT 2½ PER CENT COMMISSION.

References: Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., October 1, 1854:

A—W P Alexander.

B—Mrs Sarah Bell, Jno Burkloe, Dr S C Bruce 2, Mrs Rachel Brigman, Wm Baird, Messrs B C & H Beard, Sam'l Brown, Jno H Blake.

C—David Core, Rev C J Croghen, Isaiah Clifton, M S Campbell, Thos Carter, Sylvester Chavers.

D—Enoch Delaney Jas K Driver.

F—Jas L Freeman 2, Jno H Fowler.

G—A Graham, Jno Gilchrist, Willie Garner, Jno Giles.

H—Louisa Hargrove, Betty Harris, Capt Jas Hankins, J A Hammond, Jas Holt.

J—Cuzeah Jackson, Mary Jones, A M Jackson.

K—Jas Kelly.

M—Sarah A Melvin, D Mchiel, Neill Morrison, P P Munroe, A V Murphy.

Mc—Joseph McFarland 6, J McKethan, Colin McFadyen, Frances F McAlister, Cath McNeill, Elizabeth McLean, W G McDonald, Jno McArthur 2, Roberick McNeill, Dr Jno W McKay, J J McKethan, Mr McKeser, N McKay, (Attorney,) Cath B McKay.

N—Alvina Neubauer.

O—Caroline Oceltree.

P—Jesse Page, Robert Petty 2, Rev Sam'l Pearce, H Poe.

R—G E Rice.

S—J A Spears 3, Henry Scott, Dan'l Shaw, L B Shearer 2, Mary Springs, Jno Stiers, Jas T Snipes.

T—Seward Tremain, Mary A Tensbloom, C R Toles.

U—Jno Upchurch.

W—Jno Willson, Jno Wilder, A S Wallace, Jno S Wellson.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Plantation, on East side of Cape Fear River, known as the McKay and Toomer Lands, (purchased at the recent sale of my deceased father's estate,) containing 530 acres of as good farming land as is to be found in the County of Cumberland. Any one in want of a good farm, convenient to the best market in the Southern country, could not do better than to purchase this, as a bargain may be had. I will be pleased to show it to any one who may give me a call. J. W. STRANGE.

Sept. 26, 1854. 35-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING opened a Store on East side of Gillespie street, opposite P. P. Johnson, and one door South of W. Draughon, I would beg leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that I have just received my stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Sugar and Coffee, &c.,

Which I will sell on accommodating terms.

SAM'L CAIN, Jr.

Sept. 27, 1854. 35-2m

Thomastown Lime, Hydraulic Cement

and Calcined Plaster, all in first rate order. Just received and for sale in quantities to suit.

Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.

Sept. 26, 1854. 35-3t

CARRIAGE MATERIALS.

JUST received a general assortment of Carriage Materials of the best quality, consisting of Springs, Axles, Dash Irons, Seat Arms, Hub and Sand Bands,—(Silver and Brass,) Maleable Irons. Also, Band, Oval, Rod, Square and Tire Irons of almost every size; likewise Hubs, Spokes and Rims; together with Laces, wide and narrow,—Oil Carpeting, Enameled Cloth,—plain and figured. Together with Linseed Oil and Paints of all kinds; for sale. Apply to

BEVERLY ROSE.

Sept. 26. 35-6w

Fayetteville, Sept. 26, 1854.

THE Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY, 19th October, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped for drill as the law directs. And on FRIDAY, the 20th October, they will parade their respective Companies at the same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Colonel Commanding,

35-3t WM. ALDERMAN, Adjutant.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

WE are now prepared to fill your orders. Our stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Numbering about two thousand PATTERNS, is now opening.

Our CUTTER, not from *Paris*, stands in the front rank of his profession.

We shall take pleasure in showing you through the assortment. Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S,

Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 14, 1854. 31i-tf

JONES'S DIGEST

OF Reported Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, from Dec. 1845 to August 1853, inclusive, embracing all decisions subsequent to Iredell's Digest and previous to Dec. 1853. By Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. Reporter to the Supreme Court.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

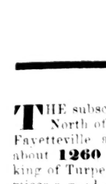
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business, and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Scarles & Adams, Sampson county
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.



Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES.

French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.
$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina. WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77-tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 25, 1853. 39tf

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

E. D. SMITH,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

OFFICE OVER MR. HINSDALE'S DRUG STORE.

Sept. 1, 1854. 28tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 16tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel TAVES. Will pay the highest CASH prices.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS business exclusively, and are now receiving a very large Stock, which we offer at wholesale and retail cheaper than they have ever been offered in this place,—consisting of black, plain, plaid and brocade Alpacas; plain and plaid Cashmeres; DeLains of every color; French and English Merinos; black, brocade, plaid and tan silks.

Black and plaid Ginghams; fine black and plaid Shawls, Talmas, Mantillas and Cloaks; embroidered and plain Cloth of different colors, for Ladies' Cloaks; embroidered Handkerchiefs, Undersleeves, Collars and Chemizetts; a large lot of Pic-nic and Kid Gloves, of every color; Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, black and colored, with and without heels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linings, Kerseys; Sheetings and Shirtings, bleached and unbleached; Bed Blankets and Negro ditto; Carpeting and Rugs.

A large stock of Ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; and indeed every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 14, 1854. 31tf

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AN Election will be held in each School District in Cumberland County, for three Committee men, on the second Thursday of October, 1854. Any two of the three Committee men in each District are authorized to hold the election and make return to the Chairman before Jan'y 1st, 1855.

E. L. WINSLOW, Chairman.

Sept 17. 32-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square.
Calico and Ginghams;
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs;
Best make of Bolting Cloths;
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Sept. 15, 1854. 32-tf

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY

Apr 12, 1854 87-tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854 28tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

HAS returned from the North, with a large stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Military Goods, &c.,

Which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

Among his Stock may be found:

Watches, of all kinds and prices; Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Bracelets; Gold Pens; Gold Pencils; Gold Thimbles; Gold, Silver and common Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Butter Knives; Portmonaies; Coral Beads; Colt's Pistols; Accordeons; Music Boxes; Plated Cake Baskets; Plated Card Baskets; Plated Castors and Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Military Goods of all kinds;

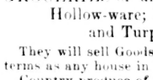
And almost every thing else usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

A fine assortment of CLOCKS.

☞ Strict attention paid to repairing Watches and Jewelry. EDWIN GLOVER.

August 30, 1854. 27-3m

Steamers "ELIZA" and "FAIRY,"



ARE now running regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville. All goods entrusted to this Line will receive despatch.

Messrs. RAMSEY & BRO., Agents at Fayetteville.

JAMES E. METTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

August 24, 1854. 27tf

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have removed to the store on Hay Street, formerly occupied by M. McKinnon, one door west of Cook & Johnson, where they are receiving a large and compelte STOCK of GOODS in their line, comprising

GROCERIES of all kinds, Hardware; Cutlery; Hollow-ware; Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Turpentine Tools, &c.

They will sell Goods as cheap and on as favorable terms as any house in this place.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods. G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.

Aug. 17, 1854. 24-tf

FALL STOCK,
1854.
STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now in Store a LARGE STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

Which will be sold to WHOLESALE BUYERS, exclusively.

The attention of Merchants is particularly invited to this Stock. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Aug 16, 1854. 23-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING obtained at September Term of Cumberland Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions letters of Administration upon the Estate of Mrs. Nancy McPherson, dec'd, under an order of said Court, on Thursday the 12th day October, 1854, at the late residence of the deceased, I will sell THREE NEGROES, one House, and Two Waggons, Cattle and Hogs, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms, six months' credit, with bond and approved security. JAMES BANKS, Adm'r.

Sept. 18, 1854. 32-tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES BANKS, Adm'r.

Sept. 18.

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 7th day of October next, that valuable stand known as the Millar Tavern on the North East corner of the Court House square, together with all the improvements thereon. Terms made known at sale.

A. McLEAN,
Executor of the Estate of Mary J. Millar.

Sept. 16, 1854. 32-ts

Carolinian and Argus till sale.

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853 98tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL

June 26, 1854 8tf

PLANK ROAD STOCKS FOR SALE.

14 SHARES F. & W. Plank Road,
6 " F. & Northern "
8 " F. & Southern "

Apply at this office.

July 10

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

STOW & SMART,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

THOMAS & FRANKLIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

No. 128 Pearl Street, and 94 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

July 8, 1854. 12-6mpd

Crockery, China, and Glass Ware.

I AM now receiving my Fall Stock of the above Goods, comprising a General Assortment, to which the attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Aug 18, 1854 22-3m

M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

Warren Prior,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

HAS just received his Fall Stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES, of various qualities and prices; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Keys and Seals; latest styles Ear Rings and Breast Pins, (Mosaic); Gold Rings of all qualities; Gold Lockets, Pencils, Pens, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver Cups and Butter Knives; Plated Cake and Card Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays.

Double and single-barrel Guns; double and single-barrel Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Self-cocking and Revolving Pistols; Powder Flasks; Game Bags; Shot Belts; Percussion Caps; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; Clarionets, Flutes, Violins, Music Boxes, Fifes, Accordeons; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Card Cases; Ladies' Work Boxes; Portmonaies; Hair, Tooth and Lather Brushes; Spy Glasses; Coral; Dog Collars; Sewing Birds; Ivory Tablets; Pearl Salt Spoons; Silver Pickle Knives and Forks; Thermometers; Canes, &c. &c. The public are invited to call and examine.

A good assortment of CLOCKS at very low prices,—warranted.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, and warranted.

All kinds of Jewelry repaired.

August 17, 1854. 23-4m

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon. JAMES HALES.

Aug. 21, 1854. 24-tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Fall, 1854.

New Firm and New Goods.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

W. H. CARVER

HAS just received, and now offers for sale

300 Sacks Salt.
1,000 bushels Corn.
5,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
1,000 " " Lard.
1,200 " clean Rice.
20 Bags Rio Coffee.
10 Mats Java "
10 Boxes Soda Crackers.
20 One-half boxes Raisins.
20 One-quarter " "
12 Doz. Pickles.

—ALSO—

Fish—Mackerel, Salmon and Cod-fish. Tea, Soda, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, and a variety of other articles in the Grocery line.

☞ Call next door to P. Shemwell's new Hotel, and get Fresh goods.

June 21. 7-tf

ARITHMETICS AND READERS

FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

Recommended by the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of North Carolina

SOLD BY E. J. HALE & SON.

DAVIES' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS and THE NORTH CAROLINA READER in connection with PARKER'S READERS.

1. *Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic*
2. *Davies' School Arithmetic.*
3. *Parker's First School Reader.*
4. *Parker's Second School Reader.*
5. *Wiley's North Carolina Reader.*

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY, WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY, WEBSTER'S SPELLER, and BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR are also recommended by the Superintendent. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL AND LIBRARY BOOKS,

Designed as Class Books for the use of Schools, Academies, Colleges, Families, and Libraries.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO. 51 John Street, New York.

THE best talent that could be procured has been employed in the preparation of these works; and the high standing they have already attained, as Class Books for the institutions of our country, is gratifying evidence of their intrinsic merits, and it is believed, fully entitles them to the name of the NATIONAL SERIES.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND READING.—Price's English Speller, 12 cts.; Martin's Orthoepist, 50 cts.; Wright's Orthography, 25 cts.; Dictation Exercises, 25 cts.; Parker's Series of Readers: Parker and Zachos' Introductory Lessons, 37½ cts.; Parker's Rhetorical Reader, $1; High School Literature, $1.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC.—Clark's Analysis, 37½ cts.; Clark's Grammar, 50 cts.; Clark's Etymological Chart, $2 50. Day's Art of Rhetoric, 75 cts.

ELOCUTION.—Northend's Little Speaker, 30 cts.; Northend's American Speaker, 75 cts.; Northend's School Dialogues, 75 cts.; Zachos's New American Speaker, $1.

ENGLISH POETS, WITH NOTES BY BOYD.—Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thomson's Seasons, Pollok's Course of Time, $1 each. Cheap School Editions of the above, 62½ cts. each; Beautifully Illustrated Editions, in various styles of binding.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY.—Willard's History of the United States, $1 50; School History, 75 cts.; Spanish Translation, $2 00; Universal History, $1 50; Historic Guide, 75 cts.; Map of Time, 75 cts.; Last Leaves of American History, 50 cts., and Charts; Alison's History of Europe, Abridged by Edward S. Gould, $1 50.

GEOGRAPHY.—Monteith's Youth's Manual of Geography, 50 cts.; McNally's System of School Geography, in Press.

THE SCIENCES.

MATHEMATICS.—DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.—*Arithmetical Course*—Davies' Table-Book, 10 cts.; First Lessons in Arithmetic, 20 cts.; Intellectual Arithmetic, 25 cts.; School Arithmetic, 37½ cts., and Key; Grammar of Arithmetic; University Arithmetic, 75 cts., and Key, 50 cts. *Academic Course*—Elementary Algebra, 75 cts.; Elementary Geometry, $1; Practical Mathematics, $1; Logic of Mathematics, $1 50. *Collegiate Course*—Davies' Bourdon, $1 50; Legendre, $1 50; Surveying, $1 50; Analytical Geometry, $1 25; Descriptive Geometry, $1 75; Shades, Shadows, &c., $2 50; Calculus, $1 25.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.—PARKER'S SCHOOL COURSE—Parker's Natural and Experimental Philosophy, $1; Juvenile Philosophy, 25 cts.; for First Lessons in Philosophy, 37½ cts., Parts I. and II. McIntyre on the Globes, $1. *Parker's College Course*—Mechanics, $3; Optics and Acoustics, $2; Analytical Mechanics, $4.

ENGINEERING.—Gillespie on Roads and Railroads, $1 50; Lardner on the Steam Engine, $1 50.

CHAMBERS' SCIENTIFIC SERIES.—Introduction to the Sciences, 40 cts.; Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cts.; Drawing, 62 cts.; Natural Philosophy, 75 cts.; Chemistry and Electricity, 75 cts.; Vegetable and Animal Physiology, 75 cts.; Zoology, $1; Geology, 75 cts.

CHEMISTRY.—Reid and Bain, 75 cts.; Gregory's Outlines, $1 50; Porter's School Chemistry, in Press.

BOOKKEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.—Fulton and Eastman's System.

MUSIC.—School Song and Hymn Book, 37½ cts.; Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, 37½.; Young Ladies' Harp; Cruikshank's S. S. Gems, 50 cts.; Kingsley's Harp of David, $1; Sacred Harmonist. Cheever's Christian Melodies, 37½ cts.

LATIN AND GREEK.—Brooks' Latin Lessons, 50 cts.; Ovid, $2; Greek Lessons, 50 cts., and Collectanea Evangelica, 50 cts.

STANDARD LIBRARY BOOKS.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S LIBRARY.—Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, Northend's Teacher and Parent, Mansfield on American Education, De Tocqueville's American Institutions, at $1 per copy; Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics, per copy, $1 25.

THE HOME CYCLOPEDIA.—Cyclopedia of Chronology, Cyclopedia of Geography, Cyclopedia of Biography, Cyclopedia of Useful Arts, Cyclopedia of General Literature and Fine Arts, Cyclopedia of Architecture, Cyclopedia of Europe, at $2 50 per copy each.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Manual of Fine Arts, $1 25; Lectures on the Progress of Arts and Sciences, $1 25.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.—Tschudi's Peru, $1; Peruvian Antiquities, $1; Curzon's Monasteries of the East, $1; Layard's Babylon and Nineveh, $1 25; Spencer's Sketches of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land, $1 50; Silliman's Visit to Europe, $2 50.

HISTORY.—Polar Regions, 50 cts.; St. Petersburgh, 62 cts.; Colton's Ship and Shore, $1; Land and Lee, $1; Deck and Port, $1 25; Three Years in California, $1 25; Sea and Sailor, $1; Cheever's Sandwich Islands, $1; Mansfield's History of Mexican War, $1; Willard's History of the United States, $1 50; Universal History, $1 50; Last Leaves of American History, 75 cts.; Alison's History of Europe, $1 50.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND BIOGRAPHY.—United States Constitutions, $2; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America, $2 50; Colton's Public Economy, $2; Dwight's Lives of the Signers, $1; Mansfield's Life of Gen. Scott, $1; Colton's Life of Henry Clay, $4; Lives of Dr. John Donne, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, $1.

Descriptive Catalogues of A. S. Barnes & Co.'s Publications sent by mail, upon application to the Publishers.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 4. 20-3m

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 80tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage, —a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Phamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 300Y

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville. JESSUP & CO.

July 1, 1854. 10-tf

Large Trust Sale.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust to me executed, the one by Dugald McDugald and wife, Mary McDugald and Margaret McDugald, for purposes therein specified, I shall on the first day of October next, expose to public sale, on the premises, Maj. Dugald McDugald, in the county of Cumberland,

3000 acres of LAND,

Most of which is situated immediately on the Plank Road between Fayetteville and Carthage, about 12 miles from the former and 12 from the latter place. Several hundred acres of this land are settled, and well adapted to farming purposes. The residue is heavily timbered with pine, of the most valuable Southern country. A large number of turpentine boxes have been recently opened on said premises, worked only the present season, not more than this season and the last. The land is well watered, and upon one of the tracts and immediately on the Plank Road, is a large and commodious Dwelling House in process of erection, containing seven rooms, two large kitchens finished, with good and well built brick chimneys; besides many other necessary out-houses, and 20 or 30 good new cabins, suitable for operatives and turpentine hands.

At the same time and place I will sell a number of likely and new TURPENTINE STILLS, as well as perfect and complete arrangements for distilling. WAGONS, all new, and of the very best order, and four head of HORSES, and eighteen head of CATTLE—most of them very likely. Also many articles of household property, too tedious to enumerate.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS: For all sums of ten dollars and under, cash. For all sums over ten dollars, a credit of six months will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved surety. JOHN McNEILL.

Sept. 19, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

AT the Court House Door in the City of Wilmington, on Tuesday of October Court, I will offer for sale their Plantation lying on the waters of Richland Creek, six miles north west of Elizabethtown, and within three miles of the F. & W. Plank Road, containing 500 acres—100 acres Bottom. The Bottoms are well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, turpentine, &c.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser, one third paying interest

AMELIA B. PHILLIPS
FLORA A. PHILLIPS

Sept. 15, 1854.

FOR SALE.

THE valuable tract of land now in the occupancy of the flourishing village of Cerro Gordo, situated between Lumberton & Manchester, R. R. and about 12 miles from Wilmington, is herewith offered for sale. This is one of the best tracts of land ever offered in this section of country. It contains seven hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on both sides of the R. R., with a new sawmill in operation, and from the turmoil, including the necessary teams, wagons and tools, all in the best order and nearly new. The land is well timbered, the most of the pines are boxed, and will yield for another year and a half. About a mile from the village is situated a Farmhouse and outhouses, with a small clearing of about one hundred acres of cleared land, the residue timbered, and all the other property will be sold on the second Friday in October next, if not previously disposed of. For terms and further information apply to

HINNANT & COWAN.

Cerro Gordo, Sept. 15, 1854.

4,500 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscribers offer for sale the above quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen, on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now laid off into three separate and distinct plantations, and amply supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to navigable plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace the most valuable plantations of River land and Pine Land Swamp, together with large bodies of high pine lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be sold in such quantities to suit purchasers, either all to one, to three or four, as may suit best. Either of the subscribers will show the land, at any time, to persons wishing to purchase them. Any further information may be had by addressing either one of the subscribers at Jacksonville, P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH
A. K. CROSLAND
THOS. SMITH

Aug. 18, 1854. 24-3m

A Rare Chance for Capitalists.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business offers his place for sale, containing 162 A. Land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, on the South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store house, a large and convenient Warehouse, a good Dwelling and other out houses, a good Turpentine still—20 B. recently set on the most approved plan, with all fixtures and good sheds—all in order for running. Rosin and Spirits can be got off at very little less than boating expenses from Fayetteville. There can be $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods sold to good paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine bought at reasonable prices. There are also 40 A. of fine farming land, a part of which is cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation. The place is healthy and good. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, Gear, Wagon and Road Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon nearly new, with iron axles, and set on elliptic springs, express